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62.14

SPECIAL
FALL CATALOG
For **TRUCKERS** and **FARMERS**

SOUND SEEDS
For **FALL** and **WINTER** PLANTING

1915



SUDAN GRASS ROOTS
Note vigorous growth and
lack of root stocks

(See description Page 14)

N. L. WILLET SEED CO.
349 Broad Street
AUGUSTA, GA.



Fulghum Oats

Field in which this Photo was taken made over 100 bushels to the acre. (See description Page 3)



Red Wonder Bearded Wheat

(See description Page 1)

TO SUCCESSFULLY GROW

ALFALFA, CLOVERS, PEANUTS, COW PEAS, SOY BEANS, VETCHES

And Other Legumes,

To Increase the Yield (oftentimes Double it), and to Improve the Soil, Use

THE MULFORD NITRO-GERM

Scientifically Prepared and Tested.

**SMALL COST—LARGE RETURNS—EASY TO USE—NO LABOR
EXPENSE**



ALFALFA.

Uninoculated.

Inoculated.

Planted September, 1912—Photographed (same scale) April, 1913. Plant on left not inoculated—Plant on right inoculated with **The Mulford Nitro-Germ**. All other conditions identical. **THE CONTRAST SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.**

The Mulford Nitro-Germ consists of pure, tested cultures of active, vigorous nitrogen-fixing bacteria, for inoculating seeds of legumes or soil.

Legumes offer the best known means of maintaining soil fertility and rejuvenating over-cropped and worn out fields.

The United States Department of Agriculture and many State Agricultural Experiment Stations recommend inoculation of legumes with nitrogen-fixing bacteria to induce a prompt "catch" and increase the yield.

The Mulford Nitro-Germ is prepared and tested by experts, in the biological laboratories of H. K. Mulford Co., of Pennsylvania, U. S. A., with the same degree of care as Mulford Antitoxins, Serums, Vaccines, etc., which are standard all over the world.

Be sure to always specify the particular legume for which The Mulford Nitro-Germ is desired, otherwise we will not know how to fill your order.

ALFALFA (Lucerne)
CRIMSON CLOVER
SWEET CLOVER
WHITE CLOVER
RED CLOVER
ALSIKE CLOVER
MAMMOTH CLOVER
BURR CLOVER
COW PEAS
CANADA FIELD PEAS

SOY BEANS
PEANUTS
SPRING VETCH
WINTER VETCH
VELVET BEANS
SWEET PEAS
GARDEN PEAS
GARDEN BEANS
LIMA BEANS
BEGGAR WEED
And Others

Prices

The Mulford Nitro-Germ is supplied for the varieties of legumes indicated, at the following prices:

Garden Size (about $\frac{1}{4}$ acre) \$0.50

One Acre Size..... 1.50

Five Acre Size..... 5.00

(Not returnable)

Write for special prices on 25 acres or more assorted.

Why buy expensive commercial nitrates (nitrogen costs 20c a lb.) when you can grow legume crops and thus increase the yield and at the same time replace the nitrates, enrich and renovate the soil by nature's own method. Turned under as green manuring, five tons of Crimson Clover is worth, in nitrogen cost to you, \$9.00; Hairy Vetch, \$11.00; Alfalfa, \$12.00, and Burr Clover, \$17.00 per acre. Increase your legume crops with Nitro-Germ!

**FOR SALE BY N. L. WILLET SEED CO., 349 BROAD STREET,
AUGUSTA, GA.**



INTRODUCTORY

THE "WILLET PLAN" IS TO SATISFY

Whether you are a new customer or a patron of years' standing, we assure you of our earnest co-operation to satisfy you, to keep you satisfied and to retain you as a permanent buyer of "WILLET'S SOUND SEEDS."

Our aim is to make our business improve, to grow better seeds every year so our customers will have better, more profitable gardens and farms year after year.

We wish you to feel that we have a greater interest in you than merely filling your orders—we want you to feel that we are as much concerned about the success of your crops on your farm or in your garden as if we were in a partnership with you.

We want to so conduct our business and serve you that you will not only be a customer, but a friend.

We invite you to buy your seeds of us and get the benefits of the "WILLET PLAN." We feel sure that it will form business relations between us of long standing.

WILLET'S SOUND SEEDS ARE TESTED SEEDS

Every lot of seeds that we receive is given a careful germinating test to enable us to ascertain its vitality. If any are found low in vitality they are destroyed or used for stock feed. The packets we put up contain seeds of the same good quality as those sold in larger quantities.

We try new varieties before we list them to the public. Many are offered to us each year, but few of them pass the critical tests which we give them. You may feel assured that the sorts listed in this catalog have good qualities that recommend them.

In looking through this catalog keep in mind the fact that "WILLET'S SOUND SEEDS" are especially selected for the South. Large numbers of varied types of seed brought in from the North and West, where shorter and different seasons obtain, are wholly unfitted for the South; and only means disaster to the Southern Grower who plants them.

We take this opportunity of thanking our customers for their patronage in the past and hope for a continuance of same in the future, and those who have never dealt with us before we assure you that a trial order will be greatly appreciated and promise to use our very best endeavors to give satisfaction in every respect.

AGRICULTURAL PAPER SUBSCRIPTIONS—For cash—taken by us at Publishers' yearly prices for following Weeklies, Semi-Monthlies, and Monthlies. Deduct 10 per cent for more than one subscription. Southern Cultivator (Ga.) (S.-M.), \$1; Florida Grower (W.), \$1.50; So. Ruralist (Ga.) (S.-M.), 50c; So. Planter (Va.) (M.), 50c; Progressive Farmer (N. C.) (W.), \$1; So. Agriculturist (Tenn.) (S.-M.), 50c; So. Fruit Grower (Tenn.) (M.), 50c, three years \$1; also Sunday Augusta Chronicle (W.), which contains "N. L. Willet's Weekly Letters" (so widely read), \$1 per year. We also sell **AGRICULTURAL BOOKS**. Tell us your subject interested in, and your maximum price, and we will quote title and author.

Respectfully yours,

N. L. WILLET SEED CO.

Aug. 15, 1915.

Augusta, Ga.

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N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY

AUGUSTA, GA.

1915—FALL CATALOG—1915

GENERAL INFORMATION AND TERMS OF SALE

The Prices Quoted in this Catalog are Net. We offer no premiums, discounts or gratuities. This list cancels all previous quotations.

Remittances should be made by Express Money Order, P. O. Money Order, Bank Draft or Registered Letter. We must decline sending goods C. O. D. unless 25 per cent of their value accompanies the order. We do not ship plants C. O. D.

Accounts. Parties having no account with us—who order goods without remittance—must furnish satisfactory reference. Augusta reference preferred on account of the shorter delay pending investigation.

We Forward as Customer Directs, by express, freight or parcel post. When no shipping instructions are given we send according to our judgment.

We Deliver Free by express, parcel post or freight, our option to any express office, postoffice and freight station in the United States, all Vegetable and Flower seed sold by the packet, ounce and up to ¼ lb. Purchasers pay transportation on one pound, pints, quarts, pecks, half bushel, etc. If these are wanted sent by parcel post add postage as noted below.

We do not guarantee safe delivery by parcel post unless sufficient postage is sent to insure, which is only five cents on packages amounting to \$25.00, as packages lost by mail we cannot be responsible for, or make claim unless insured.

Special Express Rates. We have obtained from the Southern Express Co. a special express rate on seeds shipped from us to our customers. The special rate is equivalent to a reduction of about one-third from the regular rates, and on shipments of less than 30 lbs. we can, in most cases, ship by express as cheap or cheaper than by freight. As a rule, we can ship 15 lbs. of seeds, or a peck of peas, or beans, or corn to any point reached by the Southern Express Co. for 35 cents.

PRICES—Note. The prices quoted in this catalog are those ruling at time it is printed. All Garden Seed, and especially Field Seed, such as Grains, Clovers, and Vetches, Peas, Beans, etc., are liable to fluctuate in price, depending on market conditions and supplies. We will take pleasure at any time in quoting prices on request, or will fill all orders entrusted to us at as low prices as possible for first-class seed.

Errors in the Filling of Orders. We use the greatest care in filling, checking and packing orders. Should anything be accidentally omitted we will promptly forward same when advised. Keep a duplicate copy of your order for comparison.

We Cannot Guarantee the Results of any seeds, plants or bulbs we send out—therefore: **N. L. Willet Seed Co.** give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

Germination Test. Never plant a crop of any kind of seed without first testing them for germination. Put the seeds between the folds of a heavy newspaper, thoroughly wet. Keep the newspaper damp for a week and note results.

CUSTOMERS PLEASE NOTICE

If Goods are Wanted by Parcel Post, Postage Must be Added as per Table Below, Except for Those We Offer to Deliver Free as Above.

Regarding Domestic Parcel Post within the United States and Possessions—which now includes Seeds, Plants, Bulbs and Roots.

For all merchandise available by Parcel Post offered in this catalog see the opposite Parcel Post table, so that extra for postage can be remitted according to Zone distances as below.

Weight Limit. The weight limit within the Local, 1st and 2nd Zones is now fifty (50) pounds, within the other Zones the weight limit is twenty (20) pounds and the size limit seventy-two inches (72) for combined length and largest girth.

For small packages, weighing 4 ounces or less, a special rate of 1c per ounce or fraction is provided covering all zones. A package weighing over 4 ounces and not more than 16 ounces is charged at the "First Pound" rate.

Important. In remitting postage always add it to the foot of the order as a separate item—this will help to avoid mistakes.

The local postmaster will inform you what zone you are in from Augusta and you can add for postage accordingly. Or from any child's geography, which shows scales of miles, you can determine what zone you are in as from Augusta.

WEIGHT	1st ZONE		ZONES							
	LOCAL RATE	ZONE RATE (\$0 M.)	2d 150 M.	3d 300 M.	4th 600 M.	5th 1000 M.	6th 1400 M.	7th 1800 M.	8th Rate Over 1800 M.	
1 pound	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.11	\$0.12	
2 pounds	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24	
3 pounds	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36	
4 pounds	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48	
5 pounds	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60	
6 pounds	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72	
7 pounds	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84	
8 pounds	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96	
9 pounds	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08	
10 pounds	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20	
11 pounds	.10	.15	.16	.25	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32	
12 pounds	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44	
13 pounds	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56	
14 pounds	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68	
15 pounds	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80	
16 pounds	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92	
17 pounds	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04	
18 pounds	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16	
19 pounds	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28	
20 pounds	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40	
21 pounds	.15	.25	.25							
22 pounds	.16	.26	.26							
23 pounds	.16	.27	.27							
24 pounds	.17	.28	.28							
25 pounds	.17	.29	.29							
26 pounds	.18	.30	.30							
27 pounds	.18	.31	.31							
28 pounds	.19	.32	.32							
29 pounds	.19	.33	.33							
30 pounds	.20	.34	.34							
31 pounds	.20	.35	.35							
32 pounds	.21	.36	.36							
33 pounds	.21	.37	.37							
34 pounds	.22	.38	.38							
35 pounds	.22	.39	.39							
36 pounds	.23	.40	.40							
37 pounds	.23	.41	.41							
38 pounds	.24	.42	.42							
39 pounds	.24	.43	.43							
40 pounds	.25	.44	.44							
41 pounds	.25	.45	.45							
42 pounds	.26	.46	.46							
43 pounds	.26	.47	.47							
44 pounds	.27	.48	.48							
45 pounds	.27	.49	.49							
46 pounds	.28	.50	.50							
47 pounds	.28	.51	.51							
48 pounds	.29	.52	.52							
49 pounds	.29	.53	.53							
50 pounds	.30	.54	.54							

Parcel Post also to the following points, considered as of the 8th Zone

Alaska	Cuba
Canada	Guam
Canal Zone	Hawaiian Islands
Mexico	Philippine Islands
Republic of Panama	
Pago-Pago, Tutuila Island	Samoa
Tau - - Manua Island	
U. S. Postal Agency, Shanghai, China	



SOUND SEEDS FOR THE SOUTH



GRAINS

FOR FALL AND WINTER PLANTING

OUR ELECTRIC SEED CLEANER

Willet's Seeds of Oats, Grains, etc., are run through our new large **Electric Seed Cleaner**, that marvelously fans, cleans and separates; takes out all weed seeds, inferior, small, runty seeds, and trash. It would amaze you to see the obnoxious refuse as cleaned from ten bushels of oats! Willet's Seeds, Oats, etc., are **worth double** the usual farmer's stocks or grocer's trade stocks, which contain the above adulterations. Remember that one weed stalk threshes out in a Grain Thresher 1,000 to 30,000 weed seeds; and that all runty seeds must make runty crops! Willet's Seeds come to you **doubly attested**. You have first the grower's approval, and second our own re-examination and re-approval.

BARLEY

Georgia Bearded Barley. (Forty-eight pounds per bushel.) Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to acre; best in fall, though can be sown in spring; excellent fall, winter and spring pasturage; continuously grazed; dense foliage, strong and nutritious food; yields largely of grain; can be cut for grain two weeks earlier than wheat. For fall, winter and spring grazing, it stools out more and is therefore better than wheat or rye. When cut for hay cut before it is fully bearded out. Barley hay cures well and is superior in feed nutrients to timothy hay. Barley is easily grown, and it can be grazed through winter and spring and yet can be cut when allowed to grow several weeks before wheat. It does well when seeded in corn and cotton rows as a cover crop. Barley grain yield per acre is 26 6/10 bushels per acre average, while wheat is 16 1/2 bushels and rye is 16 8/10. It is almost as much as oats, which average 32 bushels.

Bearded Barley for hogging, plant October and November, broadcast one bushel. Begin feeding when six inches high. Feed from December to April. Price: Pk. 60 cts., bu. \$1.65, 5 to 10 bu. \$1.50 per bu.

Get prices in large amounts

Georgia Beardless Barley. Introduced into the South by us, and south of Ohio we are the largest handlers. (48 pounds to bushel.)

Sow in August and cut in October, or sow for spring use in February through March; ripens in June or before; makes fine fall and winter grazing. Beardless barley can be planted for fall grazing at the last laying by of cotton. Makes a big yield of seed, sown in February, and can be cut three times up to May 30th, cutting at last waist high. When cut in bloom and before seeding makes fine hay; ripens earlier than bearded and is taller, larger and stiffer; being beardless, is easily handled, and can be fed to stock without danger, same as oats; cattle very fond of the hay; the heads are six rowed; hulls remain tight after being cut; long heads; ripens 60 to 90 days. February planting makes quickest and best of all spring forage; better and safer than spring-planted oats. Furnishes all winter good grazing and then runs up when cattle are taken off and makes crop for hay when hay is scarce, or crop can be cut and saved for seed purposes. Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to acre.

Good plan is to plant in fall, a combination of one bushel of Beardless, 25 pounds of Vetch and one bushel of Rye. Cut Beardless in 60 to 75 days. Cut your Rye early next year and in early May your Vetch will be ready. Dairymen at Augusta use this plan largely. Pk. 75 cts., bu. \$2, 5 bu. \$1.85, 10 bu. \$1.75 per bu.

SEED OATS

Culture. Usually two bushels of oats are sown per acre broadcast. Drilling requires from one bushel to one and a quarter bushels per acre. Oats, by all means, should be drilled, because they will be less liable to being winter killed. Our Georgia fall sown oats, however, are less liable to be killed than the spring sown Texas and Oklahoma. There is no nutriment whatever in dried oat straw, and in two bundles of oats, as usually fed, there is not one-half a cupful of grain. Hay oats, therefore should be cut in a green

and not a yellow state; later cutting is fallacious and wasteful. A deep spout drill will protect Oats as against spring drought. Oats for hogging purposes, plant October and November, broadcast two bushels. Begin feeding when six inches high. Graze from January to April.

Note. All oats offered by us are re-cleaned at a cost of about 10 cents a bushel to ourselves. We believe they are worth to the planter at least 50 cents a bushel more than the average oat offered by dealers and farmers.



N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.



OATS—(Continued)

potatoes, etc. This work can't be done with Appler until June. Peach orchard men especially like it. Its fall growth is rapid and affords quick grazing. While the terrific drought, spring 1914 and 1915, cut short badly Appler and Texas Oats, this extra earliness of the Fulghum Oat saved them and gave big yields. W. E. P. says, May 10, 1914: "Am harvesting 75 to 80 bushels of Fulghum per acre." J. G. D. says: "Made 1915, 132 bushels Fulghums on one acre, and on 22 acres averaged 80 bushels per acre. Used no fertilizer, but followed after a fine inoculated pea vine crop turned under."

An Augusta party, 1913, made in Appler 50 bushels to the acre, while he made 72 bushels of Fulghum Oats.

Rust Proof. This Oat, as per our experience, is absolutely **rust proof** and is more so than Appler or Texas.

Cold Resistant. Never cold killed. Have planted December 20th, and while January 14th the thermometer went to 16 degrees, and while in March there was a freeze when the oats was in boots, yet we made 66 bushels per acre. In Virginia stood eight degrees below zero thermometer, made fine crop and then fine volunteer crop. In Missouri withstood 16 degrees below zero in winter; were cut in June and made thirty bushels more per acre than any other Spring Oat.

Beardless. This Oat is quite beardless and drills in the machine better than Appler or Texas. The FULGHUM OATS run through the drill (one bushel on rich soil per acre, and two bushels on sandy lands) with absolute accuracy. Being entirely Beardless, Fulghum are as safe for horse feeding as clipped oats.

Reseeds Itself. On account of the stiffness and thickness of Fulghum hulls, this oat, like Iron cow peas, will remain in ground and not rot, and will germinate at proper season. One Augusta cotton grower, turning under Fulghum oat stubble and planting cotton, has got four subsequent volunteer oat crops without replanting; others, after gathering an oat crop, have plowed the land and planted peas, and after the peas were off, a good crop of volunteer Fulghums came up and matured full crops. Others have planted Fulghums in Johnson grass fields and have made a crop of oats, and later on two cuttings of Johnson hay, and then after plowing the land got fine stands of Fulghums that made, without replanting, good crops.

The Georgia Agricultural College, May 1, 1913, says: "Among the great variety of oats as tested this year, FULGHUM OATS are maturing earliest of all and with great promise of yields. Earliness is being emphasized

for the reason that the earlier cow peas can follow oats, the greater amount of pea vine hay can be harvested. In spring, 1913, a Washington Government Agency came to Augusta and looked over the Augusta FULGHUM Oat fields and reported that these oats were the best of all of our Rust Proof Oats. **Recleaned.** We repeat, that our Oat seeds are fanned of trash, cleaned of weed seeds and separated—the little oats being thrown out and the big ones retained. Why plant oats from the thresher full of weed seeds, chaff and runty inferior oats? In a comparative test, this year, of our Machine Cleaned Fulghum with the uncleaned Appler and Texas Rust Proof Oats, our Fulghum doubled the yield of Appler and trebled that of Texas. One large grower, 1914, averaged 66 bushels of FULGHUM—making 985 bushels on 15 acres. Planted in Virginia, 1913, in the spring along with Burt Oats, FULGHUM matured quicker than the Burt Oats and made considerably larger crops. Our Refanned Fulghums have tested as high as 98% germination, while unfanned farmer's oats frequently don't germinate over 85%. This refanning is worth to you 100% in value as opposed to uncleaned oats. Fulghums being earlier, can be planted later than Applers, and yet make a crop.

Our FULGHUM Oats, too, come to you **doubly attested**, for we give them a thorough complete re-examination! 10% to 20% of the Fulghum Oats offered us by growers, we find to be badly mixed with bearded Appler Oats. Bu. \$1.50, 5 to 10 bu. \$1.35, 25 bu. \$1.25 per bu. Get prices on large amounts—car lots a specialty.

Georgia Appler Oats. (32 pounds to bushel.) Refanned and recleaned by our fancy electric machine, which takes out all weed seed and light, inferior seed, and which gives them double the value of all plantation stock. Fall sown. We are the largest Georgia growing contractors. One of the finest oats, according to the Georgia Experiment Station, in the South. Rust proof; harder than Texas. Heavy, often 37 pounds to the bushel. Matures about 10 days earlier than native rust proof; and week or 10 days later than Burt. Exceedingly prolific; can be harvested about last week in May. Much of our Augusta Appler oats, 1914, though they had no rain for three months on them, turned out 4½ feet high, and a large amount of heads measured in length 24 inches. A length of 18 inches was a most ordinary and common length. Georgia Experiment Station says about 10 to 15 per cent better straw and oats than Native Rust Proof Oats. One-third larger than Western Rust Proof Oats and





SOUND SEEDS FOR THE SOUTH



OATS—(Continued)

with far less immature oats and waste. Give far better yields and are less cold killed than Texas, Kansas or Oklahoma Red Oats, which, though cheaper, are not a good investment for Southern planting.

Agricultural College, Athens, Ga., made six year average 67 bushels per acre. Even though you grow Fulghums as your main crop, you should grow also some later oats in order to distribute better the labor proposition in the matter of harvesting. By all means grow two oat crops—one early and one late. Bu. \$1.10, 5 bus. at \$1.00, 10 bus. at 95c per bu. Get price in large amounts.

Georgia Bancroft Oats. Refanned and re-cleaned by our fancy electric machine, which takes out all weed seed and light, inferior seed, and which gives them double the value of all plantation stock. Like the Appler, this oat is an improvement over the Texas Rust Proof. There is very little difference in these two oats, namely, the Appler and Bancroft. They are a very much heavier oat, of course, than the Texas. Bancroft may have a trifle more beard than has Appler. There are some black oats to be found in all samples of Bancroft that we have ever seen. It is rust proof and prolific. One party near Augusta, with 4 acres last year, made 90 bushels to the acre. There is possibly very little choice between the Appler and the Bancroft. They are both improvements over Native Georgia Rust Proof oats, and Texas and Oklahoma Rust Proof oats. A Florida correspondent of ours, who made 4,000 or 5,000 bushels of Bancroft, reports his average as being 50 bushels per acre. Bu. \$1.10, 5 to 10 bus. \$1, 25 bus. 95c per bu.

The Famous Hundred Bushel Oats. Refanned and re-cleaned by our fancy electric machine, which takes out all weed seed and light, inferior seed, and which gives them double the value of all plantation stock. The originator claims the most prolific oat known. This oat is quite an improvement over the Native Rust Proof Oat, and very similar to the Appler. A very heavy, bearded oat, prolific; has often yielded from 60 to 75 bushels per acre on an average crop. The Agricultural College, Athens, Ga., however, in their six years test, gives a much better output per acre on Applers than they did with the Hundred Bushel Oat. Bu. \$1.10, 5 to 10 bus. \$1; 25 bus. 95c per bu.

Georgia Burt Oats. These are practically the only spring oat—far better and safer than other oats sown in spring—and when oats are winter killed these oats are invaluable. The Burt oat is also good oat sown in fall; three weeks earlier than Native Rust Proof. Kansas and Middle West seed no good. This was the earliest oat known before the introduction of the Fulghum. Bu. \$1, 5 bus. at 90 cts., 10 bus. at 85 cts. per bu. Get prices in large amounts.

Georgia Turf, or Grazing Oats. (Known as Virginia Gray Winter.) Do not resemble oat till they head; looks like rye, and looks, too, like Orchard grass. No cold whatever seems to kill them. They can be winter grazed, and afterwards will grow off and head out in spring like rye. Blade as wide as wheat; 10 days later than Rust Proof oats—allows you to get two or three oat crops with different maturing times. These oats are popular and widely used further north. We've sold them for many years and our growers have been greatly pleased with them. Forty to sixty bushels per acre; dark gray in color, with a stripe, making a good growth before winter, and thus gives an excellent grazing in fall and winter, without injuring in anywise a later grain crop from the field. They turf or stool in a remarkable manner, and soon spread over the ground with a thick, heavy growth. The hardest of oats. Bu. \$1.10, 5 bus. at 95 cts., 10 bus. at 90 cts. per bu.

Get prices in large amounts.

Genuine Texas Rust Proof Oats. These oats offered are the best type of true Texas oats that we are able to buy and these come from growers that take care not to get their seed mixed with Johnson Grass or other obnoxious and foreign seed. We are large jobbers of fancy Texas oats; but it must be known that Texas oats are late oats. They are small in size, and the loss through their heavy beard is large, and often times, as sold on the general market, they come from Kansas and are spring grown, and are therefore not cold-resistant. Large amounts of these Kansas oats are sold for Texas oats. Bu. 90 cts., 5 bus. at 75 cts., 10 bus. at 70 cts. per bu.

Get prices in large amounts.

RYE

Native Georgia Black Rye. Winter grown. (See cut.) (56 lbs. to bu.) It stools heavily; can be grazed several times and then allowed to go to seed; cut and fed green; has made 10 tons green food per acre in five months. Rye grown in Tennessee, Virginia and North and West is cheaper, is slow growing and is not so good here. We do not handle Northern rye, nor Virginia nor Tennessee. It is a different type of rye. Their rye is called "White Rye"; our Georgia fall sown rye is called "Black Rye." Plant in September or October and through January and into spring, one bushel per acre. We usually plant here in September, commence grazing in December and keep it up until late in April. Sow for hog purposes from September 10th to November 1st, one bushel, together with Crimson Clover. Graze December 1st to April 15th, or plant rye for hogging October and November, broadcast three pecks. Begin feeding when six inches high. Feed from January to April. Rye can be planted for late fall and winter grazing at the last laying by of cotton. Sometimes in certain seasons and on certain soils the very best Southern Ryes will trail. The cause of this has never been determined—though in most cases this rye comes up out of the trail in the spring time. We have never known, however, Abruzzi Rye under any conditions to trail.

Page Five



Native Georgia Rye



RYE—(Continued)

Many Rye growers here put in one peck of Rye to the acre in October, in all their cotton middles; graze it during the winter and turn under in early spring. This makes an excellent cover crop and keeps land from washing. Many North Georgia Rye sellers sell Cincinnati, O., rye and Tennessee rye spring grown, as "Georgia Rye." Our rye comes from level lands, not mountainous. Rye grows well on poor lands, and gives early green feed, and makes a good hay if cut before headed out. Some of the largest horse collar manufacturers in America are in North Georgia, and they use exclusively rye straw. Rye straw is used largely in the North for bedding. Pk. 60 cts., bu. \$1.85, 5 bus. \$1.75, 10 bus. \$1.65 per bu. Get prices in large amounts.



Abruzzi Rye

Abruzzi Rye. (Italian.) (See cut.) Introduced by U. S. Agricultural Department. Seed are 25 per cent larger, less elongated and fatter than native rye, and have a bluish cast. A tremendous yield—er of grain and forage, two to three times as much as ordinary rye. Best rye known for grazing, cover crop or seed purposes. Comes much earlier than other ryes. Stools heavier, makes double the seed and forage on them as made by other ryes. In big demand for grazing and for fall and winter cover crop in cotton middles— $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre. Should make 25 to 30 bushels of seed per acre. Has made 52 bushels. In great demand. Abruzzi rye and Brabham peas furnish an almost complete all-the-year

proposition for hogs for hogging. Abruzzi made, 1914, at Augusta, 35 bushels per acre. An Augusta Grower who made five hundred bushels of Abruzzi rye this year reports that in many cases fifteen stools per seed, each stool or stem carrying eight-inch seed heads and averaging for him per acre 25 to 30 bushels.

Grows always upright and never trails. Grows six feet with a six-inch head. Makes 20 to 30 bushels per acre; Clemson averaged on large area 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels; one grower made, 1915, 800 bushels in South Carolina and averaged 30 bushels. Doubles easily in seed yield all other ryes. 60,000 bushels were grown, 1914, in South Carolina. Will supplant all other ryes because comes off quicker in fall and spring stools more and doubles hay and seed out-turn of other ryes. Is worth to grower \$1 a bushel more than other ryes. Plowed under in April as sown in October makes a world of humus. Its earliness saves it from spring drought. Planted here in March, headed out full by May 10th. A. W. Brunnan, South Carolina, 1915, writes that Abruzzi rye and Fulghum oats are the only grains making anything with us. Pk. 90 cts., bu. \$2.75, 5 bu. \$2.60, 10 bu. \$2.50 per bu.

Beech Island Rye (or Killingsworth). There are many farmers who believe that a rye grown below the latitude of Augusta, is more liable to grow tall and never trail, than rye grown in middle Georgia. As Georgia rye seeds more heavily than Beech Island grown rye, we are compelled to get a larger price for this latter type, which we have always called "Beech Island." So often has northern rye been substituted for Georgia rye that even at the higher price this Beech Island has today a good sale. We planted this rye this past year at the same time alongside of Maryland grown rye, and the Beech Island came forward two months earlier. Beech Island rye is supposed to be the tallest of all ryes. Our growers only realize about ten bushels grain per acre on this rye. Pk. 75 cts., bu. \$2.50, 5 bus. \$2.40, 10 bus. \$2.25 per bu.

Get prices in large amounts.

WHEATS

We sell tremendous amounts of Wheat and our stock can be relied upon for this section. The varieties we list are those that have given best results here, after tests for a number of years. We advise farmers in this section to plant more Wheat; and believe, if each farmer would put in at least a small acreage each year, they would find it quite profitable. One hundred times more wheat was made this spring in this portion of the South than in 20 years. It has proved a profitable crop, and many new wheat mills have been built. The Southern crop comes in before the Northern crop, and brings a good price from local mills.

Culture. Plant one to two bushels to acre. Can be successfully planted from the middle of October to the middle of January, in this section. Quite valuable to plant with Vetch or to cut for hay, both maturing at the same time. Cut wheat for hay when in the milk or soft dough.

Some Points About Growing. The explanation for the small yield usually reported in the South can usually be traced to the deficiency in the soil of vegetable matter and the absence of sufficient nitrogen and phosphoric acid, more to this than to an improper method of land preparation, although the latter is highly important to get the full benefit of the plant food available. The Southern farmer has the ideal fertilizer for wheat in the common cow pea, and no other fertilizer he can use is economical. After a crop of cow peas a good fertilizer, and alone, for wheat, is acid phosphate, some three or four hundred pounds per acre.

Wheat. (60 pounds to bushel.) Wheat is never cold killed like oats. Should make 20 bushels per acre. Plant to January 15th. If

rust comes, cut wheat in milk (beardless varieties) and save for hay. Get Bulletin No. 179 on "Wheat," Alabama Experimental Station, Auburn, Ala. The wheats we offer are Southern grown and well suited for the South.

Beardless or Smooth Head varieties that we recommend for this section are **Blue Stem, Early Red May, Leap's Prolific** and **Currell's Prolific**.

The two leading varieties of the above are **Blue Stem** and **Red May**. **Purple Straw** (or **Blue Stem**) is a beardless variety with short, slender, compact heads and light yellow chaff. The straw is light purple at the top. It is a medium early variety and is one of the standard varieties of the South. Is not so much affected by smut as other wheats.



SOUND SEEDS FOR THE SOUTH



WHEAT—(Continued)

CHRISTEN SEED SOWERS

Each. \$1.00

WILLET'S GRAIN GRAZING MIXTURE

One of the best combination grazing mixtures we know; it is composed of rye, wheat, barley, turf oats and vetch. This has been used by quite a number in the past few years and all report excellent results. Use one-half to two bushels per acre. Bu. \$2, 5 bu. \$1.85, 10 bu. \$1.75 per bu.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

(See cut)—(Brassica Napus.)

The universally grown forage crop in England, Germany and Canada for pasturing lambs, sheep and hogs, and also for cows. Drill 10 pounds per acre, 16-inch drills in spring or fall, through October, or 15 pounds broadcast in damp lands, or drill in rich uplands. A hog grower with 80 hogs, who uses Bermuda grass in summer, uses for a winter grazing proposition solely rape. Florida Experimental Station says: "We have raised as high as 22 tons to the acre in a single year at the Florida Experimental Station. Fifteen to twenty tons of green matter can be expected almost every year. It is especially adapted to feeding to hogs, sheep and cattle. It comes in during the latter part of November and continues green until the warm spring weather occurs." Graze November 15th to January 15th. Sown in August, it makes in two months an enormous amount of green feed, two or three feet high and branching. Deserving of large use for green cattle feed in winter when rye is almost only thing to be had; does not make milk "taste." Acre will fatten 20 sheep in two months, a lamb growing 7 to 8 pounds a month. Can be grazed or cut three or four times. Never cold killed; fine for green winter chicken feed. The plants may be cut 4 inches above the ground, which enables them to throw out new shoots. Essex Rape for fall hogging, plant September and October. Broadcast ten



Georgia Blue Stem

Red May is a beardless variety, very much like Purple Straw. It has small heads, and small red kernels. It is a standard Southern variety. Pk. 75 cts., bu. \$2, 5 bu. \$1.85, 10 bu. \$1.75 per bu.

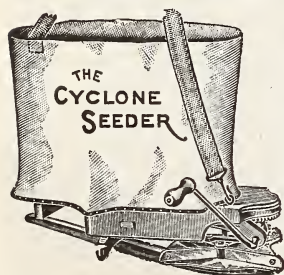
Bearded or Long Berry Varieties which we recommend for this section: **Red Wonder** and **Bearded Fulcaster**. Price: Pk. 75 cts., bu. \$2, 5 bu. \$1.85, 10 bu. \$1.75 per bu.

TO PREVENT SMUT IN WHEAT

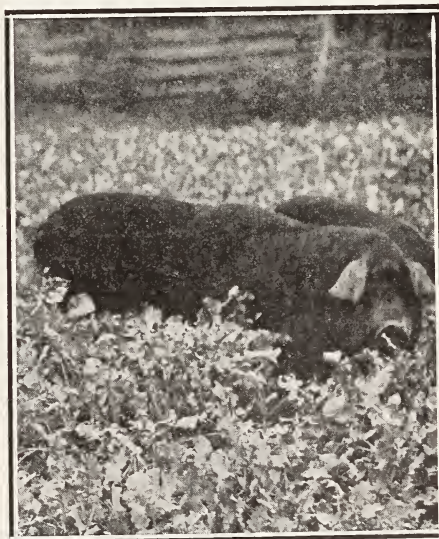
To prevent smut in wheat, use Blue Stone, 1 ounce to 2½ gallons of water. Soak wheat a few hours; or one pint of Formaldehyde, at 65c per pint, to 50 gallons of water. Soak five minutes.

CYCLONE SEED SOWER

A Very Popular Seeder, and Very Extensively Used.



This sower is guaranteed to distribute seed perfectly evenly and will not throw seed in an upward direction or against the operator, but direct and evenly to the land. Has automatic cut-off and regulator. Sows Clover, Timothy, Red Top, or Herds Grass, Alfalfa, Oats, Rye, Wheat, Millet, Buckwheat, Turnip and other varieties of farm seeds. It also distributes bone dust, land plaster and fertilizer to advantage. Price, \$1.50 each.



Grazing on Rape Field.



pounds, or six pounds in 30-inch rows per acre, and begin feeding when six inches high. Graze from December to April. As high as 40 tons green forage have been obtained from an acre of rape. It can be sown after oats or wheat, or in the corn from July to October in the South, as it thrives best in cold weather, and furnishes an excellent winter pasturage for hogs and sheep. At Augusta can be sown and cut almost every month in the year except in summer months. Lb. 20 cts., 5 lbs. 19c, 10 to 25 lbs. 16c, 50 lbs. 15c, 100 lbs. 14c per lb.

CANADA FIELD PEAS

Use **Mulford Nitro-Germ**. One acre size \$1.50, 5 acre size for \$5, ¼ acre size 50c—all postpaid.

This pea in appearance resembles a small extra early garden pea. It takes the place in the far North and Canada that the cow pea does in the South. It is used for the same purposes, and with about as uniform good results. Not so resistant to hot weather as the cow pea, but it is very resistant to cold weather—in fact it will stand most any temperature in the South. Consequently it is a valuable hay and forage plant for the Southern farmer, mainly because it grows at a time of year when the cow pea will not thrive. The Canada Field Pea may be planted in the South any time from September until March. Better success is generally had by planting in the early fall, after all danger of dry hot weather has passed. They can be sown alone, broadcast like cow peas, at the rate of a bushel to a bushel and a half to the acre, and will afford fine grazing within 90 days after sowing, or if allowed to mature, will produce a valuable crop of hay of very high feed value. The vines are generally cut for hay when the pods are about half grown.

Canada Field Peas are beginning to be largely sown in the South in the fall of the year in connection with such winter grains as wheat, oats, rye and barley. When sown with grain about one-half bushel of peas are used to the acre, together with about 50 to 75 per cent of the ordinary amount of grain sown to the acre where nothing is mixed with the grain. This mixture can be either grazed or grazed lightly and allow the crop to mature in the early spring and both cut and cured for hay.

Are a leguminous forage plant and enrich the ground in the same manner as the cow pea, so they are frequently sown and turned under for a green manuring crop. Canada Field Peas are also fine for the table, and can be used for such until the crop is cut. Price fluctuates. Pk. 75c, bu. \$2.35, 5 bu. \$2.25 per bu.

JAPANESE BUCK-WHEAT

(48 pounds to bushel.)

Buckwheat should be more generally grown in the South for poultry feed. It can be sown in early spring, or late summer; it matures in about two months. The Japanese is quite an improvement over the old varieties; the kernels are much larger and it is well suited for the South. Grows on most any soil, resists heat and drouth. The blooms furnish excellent food for bees. Buckwheat, together with Bene, are the two best plants of all for attracting and feeding birds. Lb. 10 cts., pk. 60 cts., bu. \$2.00, 5 bu. \$1.75 per bu.

SILVER HULL BUCK-WHEAT

This variety is a well known late variety and gives excellent results wherever planted in the South. Lb. 10 cts., pk. 60 cts., bu. \$2.00, 5 bu. \$1.75 per bu.

Suitable for the South

"Forage Crops and other Grasses." Illustrated. Postpaid \$1.10. Also, "The Forage and Fibre Crops in America," by Hunt, 428 pages, cloth, illustrated. Postpaid, \$2. Let us mail you above books.

VETCHES



A Vetch Field

A field of Vetch at Augusta, producing more than two tons per acre

A Culture for Vetch Growing. Inoculate with Nitro-germ. Write to Washington for Farmer's Bulletin No. 529—Vetch Growing in the South Atlantic States. In the spring of 1905 our Mr. Willet, through a lengthy argument in New York, induced (where others had failed) United States custom duty people to reverse their former decision, with the result that vetches come in now duty free. They had always paid 30 per cent duty, which was a tax to consumer of from 75 cts. to \$1.25 per bushel. His argument, which made free vetches, has increased already the vetch sale in America ten-fold. We sow Sativa and Villosa from August to January 15th. Our usual formula is 45 pounds of common vetch or Sativa, or 30 pounds of hairy vetch, per acre with 4 to 8 quarts of oats, and also 2 quarts of Late White Blooming Crimson Clover per acre. The above is the finest hay composition and is planted on some thousands of acres of land about this city—the hay bringing \$20 per ton. Our dairymen plant for green crops, early fall, per acre 1 bushel of beardless barley, ½ bushel of one of the vetches, and 1 bushel of rye; cut the beardless barley within 90 days, and several cuttings of rye later, and vetch about May 10th.

Flowers are fine for bees. Our best winter legume—vastly enriching the soil. If followed by cow peas in summer, two legume crops can be had with great soil enrichment, and if vetch with beardless barley is sown in September and barley is cut in 90 days in milk, then three hay crops can be had. Vetch adds nitrogen and organic matter to the soil and is superior to cowpeas for increasing the productivity of land. It does for the soil in the winter what the cow-pea does for it in the summer.

Vetches in Cotton Fields. Vetch can be planted in cotton at the last working, or after the first or second picking. It can be planted after corn or cow peas. In winter,

VETCHES—(Continued)

cotton stalks may be pulled out, and in May vetches cut for hay; or in the early spring vetch and cotton stalks may be all turned under for soiling.

Vetch Germination. Vetch seeds have hard coverings or shells; need, therefore, good seasons, or else may simply swell through partial germination, but yet die in the ground on account of insufficient moisture. Before planting vetch seed, always test your seed between wet papers for 5 or 6 days and note the percentage that sprouts. Our vetch seed are always tested in our warehouse and are sent out showing high germination, but we will not be, under any circumstances whatever, responsible for field germination. If not accepted on these terms, return the seed.

Vicia Villosa, or Hairy Vetch, or Sand Vetch. (Inoculate for best results.) Use **Mulford Nitro-Germ**; 1-acre size \$1.50, 5-acre size \$5.00, ¼-acre size 50c—all postpaid. (60 pounds to bushel.) An annual winter legume; slightly earlier than *Sativa*. It is much harder than *Sativa*. Each stalk produces five to one hundred branches, matures May 20th to June 10th, and makes, perhaps, one and one-half tons hay per acre. Hairy Vetch comes from Russia and importations during the war are greatly reduced. Seed are smaller than *Sativa*—30 to 40 pounds to the acre should be planted. The blooms are a beautiful purple; appear in streamers on the end of the limbs. *Villosa* stools heavily, 6 to 12 stalks per seed; grows 5 to 6 feet. As a support we plant 4 to 8 quarts of oats, and sometimes 4 quarts of *Crimson Clover* per acre with *Villosa*. The favorite Mississippi College Farm's plan is. Plant Hairy Vetch November 15th, cut this for hay May 1st; plant at once a 60-day cow pea, cut this late in July and then plant on same land *Amber Sorghum*, which can be cut about November 1st, making three crops.

Beware of cheap Hairy Vetch seed. It is mixed with worthless wild vetches. 1 lb. 25c, 10 lbs. 22c, 50 lbs. 21c, 100 lbs. 20c per lb.

Vicia Sativa, or Oregon, or English Winter Vetch. (60 pounds to bushel.) A legume. Use **Mulford Nitro-Germ**; 1-acre size \$1.50, 5-acre size \$5.00, ¼-acre size 50c—all postpaid. In spite of the war good amounts of English Vetch will be imported this fall and for latitudes where the thermometer does not fall below fifteen degrees, this Vetch may be preferable to Hairy Vetch. It should be used in a large way this year. *Sativa* stands the climate here at Augusta excellently well. For the latitude of Augusta, below here, and in light loamy soils, there will usually be no trouble in *Sativa* being cold killed. It stands up better, is less twining and is much cheaper than Hairy Vetch. *Sativa* is largely grown here at Augusta, Ga.—Augusta being the largest Vetch center in the United States. It is more easily cured than Hairy; an annual; tillers or stools 4 to 6 stalks per seed; seed are black and round, larger than Hairy, and should be planted in good wet seasons, since the seed shell is quite thick. Should not be planted in dry time; grows 3 to 5 feet, slightly later than *Villosa*. Is usually cut here about May 1st; not so heavy a growth or as woody as cow pea hay, but hay is of the very highest quality. Can be sowed 45 pounds to the acre from August to January 15th. The best way to sow is 45 pounds of *Sativa*, 8 quarts of oats, and on top of the ground about 2 to 4 quarts of *Crimson Clover* per acre. Dairy-men here frequently plant per acre 1 bushel of *Beardless Barley*, ½ bushel *Sativa* and 1 bushel of *Rye*. For green cutting *Beardless* can be cut from 60 to 75 days; later cuttings for the balance. *Sativa* is frequently planted in cotton fields, in the growing cotton and in early spring is turned under.



Sativa Vetch

Vetch hay is equal to alfalfa. Ripens seed from May 10th to May 25th. As a hay matter it is much more easily handled than the Hairy Vetch. Send us 1c and we will send you pamphlet on "Vetch Growing in the South Atlantic States." 1 lb. 20c, 10 lbs. 17c, 50 lbs. 14c, 100 lbs. 12c per lb.

New Big Swedish Vetch, or Improved Winter Vetch. (Also *Crown Vetch*.) A new vetch of the *Sativa* family, probably destined to replace both Hairy and English, and to furnish us with our best leguminous winter cover and grazing and spring hay crop. Inoculate the seed. It comes from Sweden—a habitat as cold as the Hairy Vetch habitat of Russia.

New York state has grown Swedish now two years, and reports that it is heavier, stronger, bigger in root, and larger in appearance, and has greater hay out-turn than Hairy (*Villosa*), and is just as hardy and resistant to cold. Swedish growers report that it is earlier than *Villosa*, heavier and far more leafy, and makes more brittle and digestible fodder. Grows best with wheat. It is not winter killed. Danish growers confirm New York's and Sweden's reports: say that this vetch is fast replacing *Villosa*. Cannot tell at present writing whether we can import this this summer or not. Write us.

CLOVERS

"Leguminous Crops in North Carolina." Write for this valuable bulletin to North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

Green Legumes Turned Under. Five tons green of the varied legumes, as turned under, will yield in pounds nitrogen, and worth (at 20c per pound) in dollars, for soil nutriment, as follows, viz.: Cow peas, 37 pounds nitrogen worth \$7.40; vetch, 55 pounds, worth \$11.00; crimson clover, 46 pounds, worth \$9.10; velvet beans, 54 pounds, worth \$10.80; Soys, 65 pounds, worth \$13.00; alfalfa, 74 pounds, worth \$14.80, and Burr's clover, 85 pounds, worth \$17.00.



CLOVERS—(Continued)

Alfalfa or Lucerne Clover. A legume and soil renovator. Use **Mulford Nitro-Germ**; 1-acre size \$1.50, 5-acre size \$5.00, 1/4-acre size 50c—all postpaid. (*Medicago Sativa*.) 60 pounds to bushel. Let us mail you Coburn's "Book of Alfalfa," 164 pages, illustrated; cloth, \$2.10 postpaid; paper, 60c postpaid.

Stools or multiples and stems heavily—30 to 40 stalks from one root. These throw out numberless intertwined branches; average growth 3 feet. Drill or broadcast 20 pounds per acre, spring or fall. Cut before blooming 4 to 6 times a season. Stand, once set, lasts a life-time. Deep feeder—needs a loose soil; grown throughout America; better than red clover. In place of successive cuttings, alfalfa can be cut in June and then pastured until October 1st. Pound for pound, it has equal feeding value with bran or the grains. Thousands of cars of ground alfalfa have been mixed with ground grains, which is a perfect ration for horses and cows, and are now annually used. At the Government Diversity Farm in Alabama there was netted \$51 an acre on alfalfa—five cuttings, \$12 per ton for hay on land rated at \$15 per acre. Georgia Agricultural College, 1913, made 6 1/2 tons per acre with five cuttings. Best in Georgia to drill, 3-foot rows, and clean cultivate for several years the middle till weeds are driven out, then plant middles. Alabama is sowing large amounts of alfalfa. Mississippi is growing it well in her black lands—2,000 acres in one county. Alfalfa will last when grown in 2 1/2-foot rows. On a small scale, if a few rows are grown in a garden or around the border of the garden walks, it will furnish for many months in the year, in successive cuttings, goodly amounts of green forage, year after year, without replanting. A Thomasville, Ga., grower planted 13 acres in alfalfa in October and in May, first cutting, cut 15 tons of hay. The root plants had gone down four feet eight inches. Many people grow alfalfa successfully by planting fifteen or twenty pounds along with spring oats in February. Price: 1 lb. 30c, 5 to 10 lbs. 25c, 25 to 50 lbs. 22c, 100 lbs. 20c per pound.



Alfalfa

A field of Alfalfa near Augusta, making four tons per acre.

Georgia Burr Clover, or Spotted Burr Clover. (10 pounds to bushel.) See cut. (*Medicago Arabic* or *Medicago Maculata*.) Sold in burrs unbulled. A perennial legume. Our cut shows a single plant, occupying 2 1/2 to 4 feet square, carrying forty or more stems, each with sixty or more burrs, and each burr three to seven seed—usually five. On this basis a single plant would have twenty-four hundred burrs and twelve thousand seed. The plant is ascending and spreading. Stems are fifteen to thirty inches long; flowers are yellow. Plant two bushels per acre. Sow July to last of November. Smoothly harrow land and cover only one-third inch in depth. It is still better to plant

on thoroughly plowed ground and level and sow the burrs directly on top of the land. Our Burr Clover is all fresh. Burr Clover in the burr will not come up if plowed under; and if on account of a dry season there is not sufficient moisture to wet the seed in the burr, they will not come up. Incorrect planting and bad seasons so often prevent germination that we refuse in any wise to become responsible for the crop. All our seeds are tested, but if you do not accept seed without a guaranteed crop on our part, kindly return them. Sprouts with fall rains and matures about May 20th. If cut or grazed, maturity is June 10th. When seeds ripen, plant land in corn or cotton, etc. For cattle and hogs scatter seed in corn late in summer, harrowing over with "Joe Harrow," comes up in October. Turn cattle and hogs in in winter up to April 1st, and then let it go to seed. Furnishes immense grazing for cattle, sheep and hogs in winter. Makes fine hay. Poor clay land planted in Burr clover will increase fertility yearly. One planting



Burr Clover.

lasts a lifetime. Burr clover and Bermuda grass make a splendid combination for pasture or lawn, which is green all the year. Sow the Burr clover (5 to 6 seeds are in each burr) in September or October by running a disc over the Bermuda sod, then sow Burr clover and drag the land, or sow directly on top of Bermuda sod. In sensational and tremendous demand throughout the South. Burrs carry inoculation. This is fine for a winter pasture and cover crop. It seeds and dies in May or June, and will come again in the fall. Five tons of green Burr clover, turned under, puts 85 pounds of nitrogen into the soil, worth \$17.00. A South Carolina friend grazed ten acres of Burr clover until April



CLOVERS—(Continued)

1st, then he took off the cattle, and June 1st he gathered from the ground as fallen down, 1,600 bushels of seed in burr, which he sold. Then turned under the plants; planted corn and made 60 bushels per acre, with no guano. Mexican June corn, as planted June 25th, goes well with the perennial crop of Burr clover. Never cultivate a field of it after August 25th. Price 1 lb. 30 cts., 1 bu. \$1.75, 5 bus. \$1.65, 10 bus. \$1.50 per bushel.



Crimson Clover.

CALIFORNIA BURR CLOVER (*Medicago Denticulata*.) Use **Mulford Nitro-Germ**; 1-acre size \$1.50; 5-acre size for \$5.00; ¼-acre size 50 cts.—all postpaid. A perennial legume. Close kin to Georgia burr. Possibly not quite so hardy, but used largely in California and Texas with finest results. Sell only the hulled. The burr of the California burr is large and bare; ends are flattened, as compared with the burr of the Georgia burr. The hulled seed are 15 per cent smaller and not so humpbacked and are shorter. The Georgia burr has spines all over it. From now on we will be able to fill your orders for choice re-cleaned, hulled seed. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre, July to October, by itself, or with Bermuda grass or winter vetches. Price: 1 lb. 20 cts., 5 to 10 lbs. 18 cts., 50 lbs. 15 cts, 100 lbs. 13 cts. per pound.

SCARLET OR CRIMSON CLOVER (*Trifolium Incarnatum*.) Use **Mulford Nitro-Germ**; 1-acre size, \$1.50; 5-acre size for \$5.00; ¼-acre size 50 cts.—all postpaid. We are car lot importers. The new crop is not imported until the end of July and August. A legume. 60 pounds to bushel. An annual. A month earlier than Red Clover, and can be sown on thinner land, not wet; can be cut for green food in April or May, or for hay or for fall plowing under. Stools heavily. It is best to plant on thoroughly well plowed ground, level, just before a rain; but if a dry season follows it is best to brush in lightly. It grows during the winter and spring months. Useful for soil improvement, late April or May cutting, and early spring grazing. Can be sown at second picking in cotton fields; adds 25 per cent to soil fertility when plowed

under before cotton planting. Sow on top of ground broadcast, September or October, 20 pounds per acre, and cover lightly. Can pasture in December and January and still yield. Soil inoculating bacteria is important. Planted in corn last plowing, and plowed under in the spring, it can be followed by corn without fertilizing. Largely sown with vetches. It is the king of cover crops. In increasingly tremendous use. Fine cover crop for orchards. Cut for hay when the earliest heads begin to fade. Easily cured. In large use for hay at Augusta. Five tons of green Crimson Clover turned under gives the soil 46 pounds of nitrogen worth \$9.10, and doubles oftentimes the following crop output, even when only simply acid phosphate is used. While the war will interfere a trifle with the importation from France of Crimson Clover, yet, we expect large shipments at fair prices. Price: 1 lb. 20c, 10 lbs. 19c, 50 lbs. 16c, 100 lbs. 15c per pound. per pound.

Late White Blooming Crimson Clover. A legume. Use **Mulford Nitro-Germ**; 1-acre size \$1.50; 5-acre size for \$5.00; ¼-acre size 50 cts.—all postpaid. Is about three weeks later; makes a larger growth by 25 per cent; yields more hay and forage and grazing than the regular early blooming crimson-headed clover. Useful for soil improvement. Late April or May cutting and early spring grazing. Can be sowed at second picking in cotton fields. Adds 25 per cent to soil fertility when plowed under before cotton planting, also exceedingly valuable with vetches. (See Vetch Culture.) Matures with oats and vetch. Sow on top of ground, 20 pounds per acre. Soil inoculating bacteria is a very important item with Crimson Clover. A good plan is to sow in the fall, Rye, with white blooming Clover. Cut the Rye for forage about April 1st and the Clover comes springing up with luxuriant growth to be cut about May 5th. The land can be planted down to Marlboro corn, or cow peas, thus making three crops. Crimson Clover can be sown in corn, melons and in cotton at last cultivation, to be turned under for manuring purposes in the spring and followed at once by other crops.

Roots and tops of Crimson Clover often make ten tons of green stuff per acre to be turned under; or if cut for hay, roots and stubble yield 40 per cent as much nitrogen as total green crop. 1 lb. 25c, 10 lbs. 23c, 50 lbs. 20c, 100 lbs. 19c per pound. per pound.

Red Clover. (*Trifolium Pratense*.) A legume. Use **Mulford Nitro-Germ**; 1-acre size, \$1.50; 5-acre size for \$5.00; ¼-acre size, 50 cts. per pound; all postpaid. 60 pounds to bushel. Sow broadcast in spring, September or October. 15 pounds to the acre, or sow with any spring grain as early as the ground is suitable for plowing; needs a stiff soil. The most widely cultivated for all pasture plants for pasture, hay and enricher of soil. 1 lb. 30 cts., 5 to 10 lbs. 25 cts., 25 to 50 lbs. 22 cts., 100 lbs. 20 cts per pound.

Mammoth Sapling or Pea-Vine Clover. A perennial legume. Use **Mulford Nitro-Germ**; 1-acre size, \$1.50; 5-acre size for \$5.00; ¼-acre size, 50 cts.—all postpaid. Larger and more prolific and later than the Red Clover. Mammoth Clover is used in the middle west far more than Red Clover for the purpose of pasture and turning under. It makes twice as much foliage as Red Clover. The hay is quite coarse, the stem being about as large as a pencil; but as a grazer and for fertilizing, few things excel it. In this latitude here it would be green almost all the year. Its roots run two to four feet. It is perennial and will last year after year. It seeds in June and July. Western people usually plant twenty pounds per acre along with Spring oats in February. About two feet high in height. An Augusta party has 200 acres in this and is producing heavily year after year, on exceedingly poor



CLOVERS—(Continued)

sandy lands. About 15 pounds per acre is needed. For pasture or hay. Highly recommended in thin soils. It stools heavily. 1 lb. 30 cts., 5 to 10 lbs. 25 cts. 25 to 50 lbs. 22 cts. 100 lbs. 20 cts. per pound.

Alsike Clover. Swedish Clover. A legume. Use **Mulford Nitro-Germ**: 1-acre size, \$1.50; 5-acre size for \$5.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre size, 50 cts.—all postpaid. (Trifolium Hybridum.) So-called from being intermediate in its appearance between the Red and White Clovers, possessing qualities common to both, being productive, sweet and permanent. Is valuable for pasture or soiling; makes the finest hay sown with or without timothy. The flowers are a distinct light pink and afford fine pasture for bees. Sow 15 pounds per acre. There is a growing demand for same in this country, as it makes one of the best forage and hay crops and great yield in seed. 1 lb. 30 cts., 5 to 10 lbs. 25 cts., 50 lbs. 23 cts., 100 lbs. 20 cts. per pound.

White Clover. (Trifolium Repens.) A legume. Use **Mulford Nitro-Germ**: 1-acre size, \$1.50; 5-acre size for \$5.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre size, 50 cts.—all postpaid. Not a heavy producer, but invaluable in permanent pastures and lawns. Sow 12 pounds to the acre in fall or spring. Fall is better. Reseeds itself. 1 lb. 45 cts., 5 lbs. 40 cts., 25 to 50 lbs. 38 cts. per pound.

Georgia Melilotus Alba or Bokhara Clover. A legume. Use **Mulford Nitro-Germ**: 1-acre size, \$1.50, 5-acre size for \$5.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre size 50 cts.—all postpaid. 30 pounds to bushel. Sow 1 bushel to acre, in March or April; also can be sown in the fall with grain. When the grain is cut off in the spring the clover will come out and be ready to cut for hay in a very short time. It is one of the best crops known for enriching the soil. It can be pastured in the spring and summer, and plowed under in the fall. When cut for hay the cutting should be done when it is about 20 inches high, and not too tough. Lime or black soil is best. Once planted, always planted. Fine hay crop—several cuttings. Begin cutting in June and before seeding. Does not seed first year, but reproduces from roots second year. Cut hay and then allow to go to seed. Will reseed as long as the land is unbroken. Grows on soils too poor for clovers or alfalfa. Grower says: "I cut per acre two tons in June, made a seed crop in August, and made a short hay crop later. Grows 5 feet high." Our grower says: "Will quickly bring back to cultivation old worn out lime lands. Makes water white honey—blooms May to August." He makes 1,500 gallons honey from 300 hives. We sell Mel Alba hulled and in the burr. (Never use the yellow type.) Price, hulled seed: 1 lb. 40 cts., 5 to 10 lbs. 35 cts., 25 to 50 lbs. 32 cts., 100 lbs. 30 cts. per pound. Price, native grown in the burr (30 lbs.): 1 lb. 25 cts., 1 bu. \$3.75, 5 bu. \$3.50 per bushel.

Japan Clover. (Lespedeza Striata) Use **Mulford Nitro-Germ**: 1-acre size, \$1.50, postpaid; 5-acre size for \$5.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre size, 50 cts., all postpaid. A perennial legume. Southern seed trade supplied. 25 pounds to bushel. Grows anywhere; is tenacious in any soil; lasts always; well known now in the South. Sow in fall or spring in permanent pastures by scarifying surface with disc harrow. Grower says: "I put some land in oats in the fall of 1912, sowed lespedeza in the oats in February, 1913, and made as good oats as I had been making without the lespedeza. I let the lespedeza seed ripen before cutting and got a ton of good hay per acre. I got a fine stand the following year and cut between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 tons of hay per acre." It may be classed among the most valuable hay and pasture plants of the Southern states; is eaten greedily by stock—June until frost. In some soils grows 20 inches high; is mowed; two tons to acre; rich soil grows

30 inches; appears in May; can plant in spring 25 pounds per acre alone, or fall with rye and oats. This clover is spreading by natural means rapidly through the whole South. To sow an acre of Japan Clover, select a well-drained bottom or fairly fertile upland, break in winter, let lie till February 15th, disc harrow and roll or drag with a log. Sow one bushel seed and drag again with a very light log or roll. Cut September to November as soon after blossoming as convenient. Leave strip of 6 inches each around the mower for resetting. Thoroughly drag these 6-inch strips and the stand will be perfect the second year. Will grow on any land, sweet or sour. Stock and hogs are fond of it. Scatter it in the woods fall or spring. Sow seed in fields on top of ground after spring oats are planted. For re-seeding do not cut till seed lower part stem have ripened—they scatter. Scatter seed over pasture lands. 1 lb. 20 cts., 1 bu. \$3.00; 5 to 10 bu. \$2.75 per bushel.

GRASSES

Orchard Grass. (Dactylis Glomerata) 14 pounds to bushel. Sow 2 bushels to acre. Fall or spring—October and November are the best fall months for sowing. Excellent perennial. Commences spring growth in February; ready for hay cutting in April; graze then till hot summer. Early autumn starts new set of leaves, making rich pasture, remaining green all fall and winter. Mixes well with Red Top. A good, shady woodland pasture. No better winter growth on wet or heavy clay lands. 1 lb. 25 cts., 1 bu. \$2.75, 5 to 10 bu. \$2.65 per bushel.

Kentucky Blue Grass. (Poa Pratensis.) 14 pounds to the bushel. This grass is too well known to need a description. An excellent pasture grass. Usually sown in fall with other grasses—orchard grass, clover, etc.; also used in lawns and woodlands. Sow 2 bushels per acre. A perennial for hard-soiled low lands or lime lands. Good grazing in fall and winter. Fancy quality only. 1 lb. 20 cts., 1 bu. \$2.25, 5 bu. \$2.00.

Herds or Red Top. (Agrostis Vulgaris.) 10 pounds to the bushel. Good perennial. Generally sown on permanent moist land pastures. It is best when fed down close as a forage plant, not killed by overflows; improves with age each year. Its chief value is a pasture grass, although it is used largely in some sections for hay. It is used largely, too, in mixing with other grasses for permanent pasture mixtures. Sow in Fall or spring, 2 bushels to acre. Can be successfully sown from August to October. We quote only fancy, re-cleaned. The cheap kind is sold for half this price, but in the end is more expensive. 1 lb. 40 cts., 1 bu. \$3.50, 5 bu. \$3.25 per bushel.

English Perennial Ray Grass. (Lolium Perenne.) 14 pounds to bushel. Sow about end of October, 25 pounds per acre. Best adapted for lawn purposes and pasture. Grows well on Bermuda grass sod, filling in the time in fall, winter and spring when Bermuda is dormant. A quick, leafy matted growth for winter and spring grazing; makes fair hay, but best adapted for pasture or lawn. Good for light sandy or heavy soil. Lasts several years. 1 lb. 15 cts., 1 bu. \$1.40, 5 bu. \$1.30 per bushel.

Italian Rye Grass. (Lolium Italicum.) 14 pounds to bushel. Sow 30 pounds per acre, in moist land. August, September, October. Graze in winter. Makes abundant hay crop for March or April. Stands drouth. A quick-growing grass for dairymen. An annual. Makes two or three spring cuttings of hay. Excellent pasture. A very quick grower. Sometimes combined with Crimison Clover. Largely used in Southern Georgia sandy lands and under trees for lawns. Mix seed with earth and rake in. Can be cut with lawn mower. Grows waist



GRASSES—(Continued)

high. 1 lb. 15 cts., 1 bu. \$1.40, 5 bus. \$1.35 per bushel.



Italian Rye Grass

Tall Meadow Oat Grass. (*Arrhena Avenaceum*.) 11 pounds to bushel. Evergreen grass in Virginia and other Southern States. It is closely related to the common oat and has a beautiful open panicle leaning slightly to one side. It is widely naturalized and well adapted to a great variety of soils. On sandy or gravelly soils it succeeds admirably, growing 2 to 3 feet high. On rich, dry upland it grows from 5 to 7 feet high. It may be sown in March or April, and mowed the same season; but for heavier yield it is better to sow in September or October. Along the more Southern belt, it may be sown in November and onward till the middle of December. Whenever sown it is one of the most certain grasses to have a good catch. Not less than 2 bushels per acre should be sown. 1 lb. 25 cts., 1 bu. \$2.00, 5 bus. \$1.90 per bushel.

Johnson Grass. (*Sorghum Halepense*.) 28 pounds to bushel. Known, too, as Means Grass, and falsely as Guinea Vetch and Johnson Grass are the standard Augusta hay farm mixtures. Plant Johnson Grass as soon as the frost disappears, through June—40 pounds to the acre. Many find that by sowing Johnson Grass in the fall with oats, it is quite a cheap and reliable way to get land well seeded. Seed will lay dormant in ground until early spring. Cut before the head is in flower; three to five cuttings per season. Withstands drouth; yields heavy crops year after year without resetting, though ground needs, each fall, disc harrowing. Do not let it go to seed; spreads if you do. Tender when cut young, making immense crops; hardy. Known, too, as Cuban Grass—in large use there. It got its name "Johnson" from a grower some fifty years ago in Alabama, who had a thousand acres planted in it. We have grown Johnson Grass here at Augusta for seventy-five years consecutively, and this is a large distributive point of Johnson Grass hay. Large areas of Johnson Grass are to be found in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Texas and Mississippi. A few years ago these areas

were thought to be quite without value, but today they, on account of the high quality and easy sale of Johnson Grass hay, are exceedingly valuable. Good combination with Bermuda, Oats, Vetch or Crimson Clover. 1 lb. 25 cts., 10 to 25 lbs. 15 cts., 50 to 100 lbs. 14 cts., 500 lbs. 12 cts. per lb.

Rescue or Arctic Grass. (*Bromus Unioloides*.) Known, too, as Schrader's. Sow at the rate of 30 pounds per acre in the fall. Ripens seed in March, but for hay cut first crop and let second crop grow for a crop of seed, which allow to mature and fall to the ground. This fallen grass may be turned under and land sowed to cow peas. Seeds germinate with first autumn rains. Makes fine pasturage in winter months. Can mix with hairy vetch and burr clover for winter pasturage purposes. Sown with Bermuda makes continuous year pasturage. Scarify Bermuda sod with disc harrow in early fall and sow down the Arctic Grass. A Georgia grower this past year sowed seed in August and cut it in March, made $5\frac{1}{2}$ tons of hay on $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres. In North Georgia "Cheat" is falsely called Arctic Grass. Price: 1 lb. 20 cts., 10 to 25 lbs. 15 cts., 50 to 100 lbs. 12 cts per lb.

Awnless Brome Grass. (*Bromus Inermis*.) Also called Hungarian Brome and Smooth Brome. Adapted to bare and sandy soil and withstands drouth; not adapted to heavy wet soils. Better as a pasture grass than a hay crop. Good all the year round pasture grass. Almost evergreen in habit, growing during the entire winter. Sow 30 pounds of seed per acre in early spring or early fall. Price: 1 lb. 20c, 20 to 25 lbs. 18c, 50 to 100 lbs. 15c per pound.

Willet's Evergreen Lawn and Park Grass. (14 pounds to bushel.) Willet's Evergreen Lawn Grass will form a rich deep green, velvety lawn in a few weeks' time. It is composed of various grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that with proper care and attention a beautiful green lawn can be kept all the year round. The grasses used are those which years of experience have shown to succeed and do best in our Southern soils and climate. Sow at the rate of 60 to 75 pounds per acre, or for small yards, one pound to 200 square feet. Lawn grass seed can be sown either in the spring or fall. When sown



Rescue or Arctic Grass

in the spring it should be put in as early as practicable, although it can be satisfactorily seeded as late as the month of April. Do not use stable manure—makes weeds and miscel-



GRASSES—(Continued)

laneous grasses. Best lawn fertilizer is finely ground bone meal. Apply 500 to 2,000 pounds per acre. Small amounts, 4c per lb.; 100 lbs. \$3.00; or pulverized sheep manure, 10 lbs. 50c, 100 lbs. \$2.00. Price of Lawn Grass: 1 lb. 30c, 5 to 10 lbs. 25c, 25 to 50 lbs. 22c, 100 lbs. or more 20c per pound.

LAWN MOWERS

Anyone wanting a Lawn Mower will find it cheaper in the end to buy the best. While we offer cheap Lawn Mowers, we advise all of our customers to buy the Pennsylvania or the Great American. These will last a lifetime, with a little care. If parts wear out these can be replaced at small cost, and the machine be as good as new, while the cheaper mowers take more time to replace broken parts and get in condition than to buy a new machine.

Red Bird—Wheel 7½ inches, blade 14 inches.....	\$ 3.25
Blue Ribbon, 1904—Wheel 8½ inches, blade 14 inches.....	4.25
Blue Ribbon, 1905—Wheel 9½ inches, blade 14 inches.....	5.25
Blue Ribbon, 1907—Wheel 10½ inches, blade 14 inches.....	6.25
Pennsylvania Plain Bearing—8-inch wheel, 4 blades 16 inches.....	10.50
Pennsylvania Ball Bearing—10½-inch wheel, 5 blades 15 inches.....	13.00
Pennsylvania Ball Bearing—10½-inch wheel, 5 blades 17 inches.....	14.50
Great American Ball Bearing—10½-inch wheel, 5 blades 15 inches.....	10.00
Great American Ball Bearing—10½-inch wheel, 5 blades 17 inches.....	11.00
Great American Ball Bearing—10½-inch wheel, 5 blades 19 inches.....	12.00
Grass Catchers—15 inches.....	1.90
17 inches.....	2.00
19 inches.....	2.10
Pruning Shears—No. 1, each.....	.50
No. 4, each.....	.25
Rockdale Pruners, each.....	.75
Giant Grass Hooks, each.....	.50

Little Giant Hay Press. For one horse, 100-lb. bale, dismounted, size 15x19½, weight 1400 lbs., price \$65.00, and size 16x21, \$70.00; mounted, with steel wheels and axles, weight 1700 lbs., 15x19½, price \$90.00, and 16x21, price \$95.00.

Dixie Belt Power Baler. weight 4000 lbs., steel trucks 15x19½, price \$350.00, and size 16x21, weight 4100 lbs., \$360.00. Get literature.

“DURHAM ROLLERS”

Used especially for lawns, putting greens, golf grounds, Hand or horsepower. All weights, plain castron; or water-tight rollers; or for holding sand for weight. Give weight and size wanted, and we will price.

Timothy. This is one of the more strictly hay grasses, valuable for North Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi and in the mountainous sections of the Carolinas. Sow at the rate of 12 to 16 pounds per acre. Price: 1 lb. 20c, bushel \$4.00.

Bermuda Grass Seed. (Cynodon Dactylon.) A permanent sun-loving grass, spreading extensively by creeping stems, which produce every inch or so roots and new stems. The most valuable of all grasses for pastures in the South. Grazing can be had from May to the middle of November. Every three or five years the sod-bound soil should be disc harrowed in the spring. Excellent soil binder. Ton for ton the hay is equal to timothy. Grows on great varieties of soil. On rich land two to four cuttings can be had (2 feet high) yearly. Seed are planted (6 to 8 pounds per acre) in moist seasons in spring or summer, and it is best to press them in with a roller.

Prof. Tracy advises, after the last cutting on Bermuda sod in the fall, plow the land and sow oats or vetch, or a mixture of the two. The soil should be thoroughly harrowed, both before and after the sowing, and if possible, smoothed off with a heavy roller in order to give a level surface for mowing. The oats and vetches give a crop of hay in May and by July the Bermuda may be cut. For a combination with Burr clover, which would give green pasture all the year, read our catalog description of “Georgia Burr Clover.” Excellent, too, for lawns. We have seen Bermuda on the coast, green and growing in the sand actually with high tide salt water running over it. In Bermuda sod in fall, broadcast 25 pounds vetch and 40 pounds Johnson grass per acre, and then drill Fulghum oats. Repeat oats and vetch planting each year. Yields four to five hay crops per year, two of them perennials and one of them a legume. Price: 1 lb. 80c, 5 to 10 lbs. 75c, 25 to 50 lbs. 65c per pound.

Bermuda Grass Roots. About 6 or 8 pounds to bushel. Plant 25 to 50 bushels per acre. It is best that these roots be set out in the spring months or early fall. They cannot be shipped and set out in extremely hot, dry weather, and it is best not to plant them, neither in midwinter. Set out sets one foot each way in prepared and smooth soil; cover lightly. Every three years Bermuda fields should be ripped up by a subsoil harrow in fall and plant vetches. These roots often go down 6 feet or more in the soil. Absolutely resistant to drought. Spring plantings are easily grown. Our best grower says: “Separate roots into sprigs, or cut them up with a feed or oat cutter, and drop each sprig into furrows in the drill 12 inches apart in the furrow, and cover roots.” Price: 1 sack of 12 bushels \$2.25, 5 sacks of 12 bushels each \$2.00 per sack.

Sudan Grass. (See cut.) (Andro. Sorg. Var.). A new sensational African sweet-sorghum-hay-grass, fine stemmed like Johnson. An annual. Will supplant as a hay plant all the millets. Plant spring, or in summer here within 80 days of frost, in 30 inch rows, 5 pounds per acre. Cut in full bloom, and 45 days later can cut again. Three cuttings per season and three or four tons total per acre. Grows 5 to 8 feet; stools 20 to 40 per seed. Erect leafy stem. Has a tremendous future as a hay plant. Earlier than Sorghum. Looks like Johnson, but is more leafy, and sweeter. Root system like oats—never a pest. Makes 600 pounds seed per acre—1,800 seed per seed head. At Augusta planted June 10th, grew in 30 days after germination 5½ feet. Sweet, green or cured; is eaten ravenously. Probably the original form of sorghum. A North Georgia man writes us: “Sudan grass bought of you turned out fine; it is certainly a wonderful plant. Made three full cuttings, at the rate of 6 tons per acre.” Grower says: “Made three cuttings for seed by clipping seed heads with shears and threshing with thrasher; and after cutting heads made two tons per acre.” Can be planted up to August 1st; usually planted in 18 to 24-inch rows, 5 pounds per acre. So sweet it is that the dried fodder after threshing is greedily eaten. Can be grown throughout United States. An annual, and needs planting each season. Sudan grass hay is much superior to millet and equals timothy. Cut with a mower for hay just after full bloom, it renews its growth promptly and gives another cutting in perhaps 40 days. It makes stools abundantly after first cutting, sometimes as much as 100 stools per seed, and the second and third cuttings are fine stemmed. At Augusta June 10th, 1915, showed height 5½ feet, 32 stools per one seed; length of root, 14 inches.

Sudan Prices, Spring 1916—5 lbs. 30c, 25 to 50 lbs. 25c, 100 lbs. 20c per pound.

These above prices also hold good for August, 1915, sowings. Place contract orders now for spring delivery.



GRASSES—(Continued)



Sudan Grass in Virginia (the tall grass)

Natal Grass. (*Tracholaena Rosea*.) From Africa. In large use in Florida, where it is called Australian Redtop, and is growing in popular use. Used for hay or pasture. Spreads rapidly. Height 2 or 4 feet. Stems heavily, sometimes 100 to the seed. An annual, but it reseeds itself. After reseeding it then spreads rapidly. Stands 20 degrees cold. Comes up voluntarily after melons, potatoes and oats. Excellent late summer, fall and winter grazing. Hay as good as timothy. Comes early and stays late. Blooms all the time. Sow seed, drill or broadcast, 6 pounds per acre, from November to April in well smoothed land. Requires considerable moisture for germination. Some growers say May 1st is best planting time, though they set the time from February to July. Grows in clumps. Deep root system. Stems can be subdivided, transplanted; 80 days from seeding to maturity; three cuttings. Spreads, but can be eradicated by cultivation or cutting before seeding. Large fluffy seed heads. Seed mature on the Gulf late in October. Florida grower says: "Would rather have a field of

Natal than Orange. Three to five cuttings and each gives one or one and a half tons per acre. We plant almost any time 5 pounds per acre or transplant from root system. Grows well in winter. Seeds blow abroad and take root. As good a hay as timothy." One Florida grower says: "In orange orchard my Natal gave four cuttings—one-half ton each cutting—and was worth one-half of my orange crop." Price: 1 lb. \$1.00, 5 lbs. 85c, 15 to 20 lbs. 75c per pound.

Rhodes Grass. (*Chloris Gayana*). (See cut.) New. From Africa. A perennial above 20 degrees climate, and an annual at 18 degrees below. Seed resemble Bluegrass. Hay palatable and nutritious, yielding sometimes six tons per acre, three cuttings. Can be planted in spring, cut from May until September. Has created quite a sensation in Florida. There has been a tremendous demand and the U. S. Agricultural Department reports from Florida of this grass read like fiction. It can be propagated from the running branches like Bermuda, but is easily eradicated. Plant lightly on smoothed land in wet season and roll, 8 pounds per acre, in April, May, October and November. Grows continuously throughout the year. Good grazing. Blade wide as rye system. Smaller than oats. Augusta grower says he tried fifty grasses on his sandy soils, and Rhodes is best of all. Made five green cuttings. Easily cured. Fine seed, 4 to 6 feet high. Plant sends out runners, which take root and spread. Florida grower says: "Sickled heads for seed three times in summer and got 150 pounds of seed per acre on poor land; and in October turned two cows and horse, and they fed all winter on it." Florida grower says: "By May to September saved per acre 82 pounds of seed. Turned in cattle and they can't keep it down—knee high now—and they won't come to barn for their grain." Florida Experimental Station says: "In addition to being an excellent hay grass it is also excellent for grazing purposes. It keeps green until cut back by severe frost and then starts to growing again as soon as warm weather returns. It is well adapted to occupying land permanently. On the drained lands of Central and South Florida enormous yields are made." Rhodes Grass, except in winter, can be planted in any month in the year. In Florida they prefer February through June. Needs moisture for germination. Sow 8 pounds per acre. While it does well in sandy land, as proven around Augusta and in Florida, yet it is best adapted to low moist soil. Price: 1 lb. \$1.00, 5 lbs. 85c, 10 lbs. 75c per pound.



Natal Grass



GRASSES—(Continued)

Georgia "Texas Bluegrass." (*Poa Arachnifer.*) Grown in Georgia. United States seed trade supplied. Perennial. Transplant sets or roots November to April; run off rows 24 inches apart; drop sets 12 inches in rows; can be pushed into soil with an inch-wide stick; live easily. Cultivate first year with wide sweep; after this it takes care of itself. Invaluable to dairymen in fall and winter; makes fine pasture from November to May. Do not too closely graze crop in summer. Grows 2 to 3 feet high and thick; makes good cutting in spring, makes good lawn, and for terrace nothing superior. 1,000 \$1.00, 5,000 to 10,000, 90c per thousand.

St. Augustine Grass. (*Stenotaphrum Dimittatum.*) Almost an evergreen. Widely distributed over the world, usually the warm coast lands; known as Charleston Lawn Grass, Mission Grass, Buffalo Grass, Pimenta Grass; grows on sterile dunes, 4 to 10 inches long, and stem grows 6 inches and a foot or more. Grows from cuttings, and set in summer 1 foot apart and every joint takes root and becomes a new center. It grows with a dense carpet-like growth. Usually used in Charleston and Savannah for lawns. 1 bu. \$1.15, 5 bu. \$1.00 per bushel. Sold only f. o. b. grower in Florida.

St. Lucie Grass. (*Cynodon Dactylon* Var.) A fine-leaved grass, adapted for lawns, re-

cently brought into notice from the St. Lucie river. Resembles Bermuda Grass, but is easily eradicated, as it does not have underground runners. Grows rapidly; does best in sunshine; needs cutting every week or ten days. Green almost all the year. A new evergreen lawn grass for the very far South; planted in Gulf states in place of Bermuda. Makes good lawn in 60 days. Grown from roots and shoots. Grows on surface only. Shoots do not grow underground. Has been grown successfully upon the grounds of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Survived the severe winter of 1898-1899. Plant shoots 6 by 8 inches in summer, and about 1,000 plants 18x20 feet. Sold only f. o. b. grower in Florida. 1 bu. 85c, 2 bu. 75c, 5 bu. 65c per bushel.

Kudzu Grass. (*Pueraria Thumbergians.*) From Japan. A muchly advertised legume. Hay or pasturage. Broad leaf and very rapid grower. Fine for rolling, washing lands for pasturage. Has made ten tons of hay per acre. A perennial. Plant in Florida, November to June; in Georgia, in March; 400 plants eight by ten set an acre. We can't deliver later than March 20th. Plants are already inoculated and self-rooted. Price: 15, postpaid, \$1.00; 100, express collect, \$6.00; 1,000, express collect, \$45.00.

GARDEN SEEDS AND PLANTS

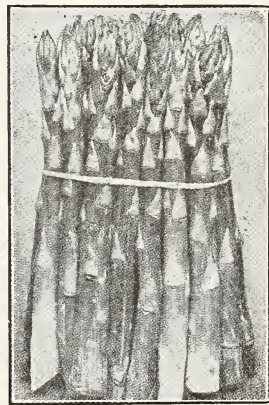
ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Culture for Garden. Select a place where the soil is very light and rich, and open up the furrows, say about 8 inches deep, and 4 to 6 feet apart. Place roots in the bottom of the furrow, about 12 to 18 inches apart, and cover with only 2 or 3 inches of soil. As the shoots appear, fill in around them with well-rotted stable manure. You cannot get your beds too rich or use too much manure for the crop. One hundred roots will set a bed about 10x40 feet, depending some, of course, on the size of the roots.

Culture for the Farm. Lay rows 6 feet apart. Scrape out soil in water furrow so that level of water furrow will be 7 or 8 inches below the ground. Plant crowns with eye up, straight in the row, and 27 or 28 inches apart, cover with 2 or 3 inches of soil. For first two years, cultivate and gradually throw soil over into water furrow until the water furrow is itself a raised bed. First year use 1,000 pounds of guano per acre; after that stable manure. Soil needs to be rich. Plant roots from November to March; market March to May 15th. Roots cannot be dug and planted until after frost kills the tops.

Prices. We can supply any variety in catalog from November to April. Asparagus roots will bear transportation to any part of the United States; 1,000 roots weigh about 100 lbs.; it takes 4,000 to 5,000 per acre. Duration of beds from 12 to 15 years. 100 roots, \$1; 500 roots, \$2.50; 1,000 roots, \$4.50; 5,000 roots at \$4 per M. Write for prices on large amounts.

"Asparagus." By Hexamar. 174 pages. Illustrated. Cloth, 60 cts, postpaid. Let us mail you this book.



Asparagus

them, say once a week, and when they begin to germinate, drag off the over-lying earth down to 1 inch of the seed. When up, keep clean of weeds and thin the plants to 4 inches apart, and when one or two years old it is better to set out in permanent beds.

Varieties as listed below we can furnish in any amounts.

Ben Tillman, Giant French Argentueil, Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth, Connover's Colossal. See cut.

Prices for all of the above kinds. Pkt. 5 cts., 1 oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., 1 lb. 40 cts., 5 lbs. 30 cts., 10 lbs., 25 cts.

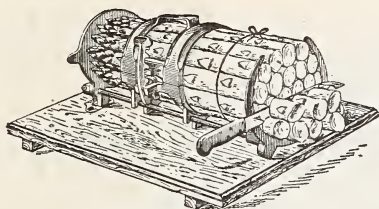
Asparagus Knives. Latest Improved, each.....\$0.50

Raffia. Largely used for tying and bunching asparagus, beets, carrots, and all vegetables for market. 1 lb. 25 cts., 5 at 18 cts., 10 at 16 cts., 25 at 15 cts. per lb.

Sphagnum Moss. For truckers' shipping use. One bale of ten barrels natural growth \$4. and one bale of five barrels natural growth \$3 per bale, f. o. b. New Jersey.

ASPARAGUS SEED

Augusta Culture for Sowing Asparagus Seed—The plan adopted here by Augusta truckers is to open the row, sow 16 lbs. to the acre; cover with earth, 4 inches deep. This puts the seed into a continual moist environment. It takes sometimes one month for the seed to germinate. Scratch into



Asparagus Bunchers

Asparagus Bunchers.

No. 2, 7 to 9 inch Bunchers.....\$1.75
No. 3, 7½ to 12 inch Bunchers..... 2.00

Hard Fabric Tape. For truckers' use in tying. Each spool 1,000 yards, colors red or blue, soft or hard finish, as ordered by you; 10-spool lots deduct 5 per cent, and 25-spool lots 10 per cent. No. 25 hard, 7-16 inch wide spool, \$1.95; No. 21 soft, ¾-inch spool, \$1.75; No. 17 hard, ¼-inch spool, \$1.65; No. 17 soft braid, ¼-inch spool, \$1.05. The above prices are f. o. b. Philadelphia. If wanted, **Postpaid**, add 15 cts. for 1 spool, add 25 cts. for 2 spools of No. 17; and for No. 21 and No. 25, add 19 cts. for 1 spool and 30 cts. for 2 spools.

GREEN GLOBE BUR ARTICHOKE

Green Globe. A favorite French vegetable. Entirely different from the Jerusalem tuberous rooted artichoke, grown for the undeveloped flowerheads, which are cooked like asparagus, and make a most tender and excellent vegetable. Can be eaten with butter sauce or French dressing. It is hardy in the South, and should be largely grown, especially for shipping to Northern markets, as it is growing in popularity in our large cities. Like asparagus, when once planted it lasts for several years.

Prices. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼ lb. 75 cts., 1 lb. at \$2.75.

BUSH OR SNAP BEANS

Use **Mulford Nitro-Germ.** 1-acre size, \$1.50; 5-acre size for \$5; ¼-acre size, 50 cts.—all postpaid.

Culture. Can be successfully planted until the 20th of September.

Late Snaps make a very satisfactory crop and should be more generally grown. For field culture, plant in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart and about 3 inches between the beans, covering about 2 inches. If cultivated by hand in small gardens, the rows may be 2 feet apart. Up to time of blooming, cultivate often, but never when the vines are wet, as the pods and leaves would become discolored and rust. One quart will plant 100 feet of drill; 1½ bushels to an acre.

"Bean Culture," By Sevey. 144 pages. Illustrated. Cloth, 60 cts., postpaid. Let us mail you this book.

Note. Garden Beans are very scarce and we can only furnish a limited amount of varieties listed. Some varieties we have sold completely out of.

If order to be sent by mail, include postage at rate of 1 pound per pint.

Improved Round Pod, Extra Early Valentine. This is one of the best; earlier than the old Early Red Valentine. The vine is dwarf, pods are smooth, round, stringless and very thickly set, remaining green and tender a long time after they are fit to pull. Vine very uniform, making little or no growth and producing enormously. The great market garden green colored snap beans.



Currie's Rust-Proof Wax Bean

Packet 5 cts. and 10 cts., ½ pint 15 cts., pint 20 cts., quart 35 cts., ½ peck \$1.30, peck \$2.35, bushel \$8.

Black Valentine. This variety is becoming more popular each season. It is very hardy and will stand more frost and cold weather than other kinds, consequently can be planted earlier with less risk or injury by cold. It is fully as quick growing as the Red Speckled Valentine, very productive, and makes round, straight, tender pods of attractive appearance both for market and home use. We recommend this variety particularly to market growers who plant for earliest market. Packet 5 cts. and 10 cts., ½ pint 15 cts., pint 25 cts., quart 40 cts., ½ peck \$1.40, peck \$2.50, bushel \$9.

Giant Stringless Green Pod. A very early variety; long, straight, round and fleshy pods, free from strings; good bearer; healthy grower. The dry beans are oval, of a chocolate brown color and of a beautiful fleshy appearance. Pkt. 5 cts. and 10 cts., ½ pt. 15 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., ½ pk. \$1.30, pk. \$2.35, bu. \$8.50.

Currie's Rust-Proof Wax. One of the earliest of the wax sort; vines strong, robust and upright, holding the pods well off the ground. The pods are long, flat and tender, of a beautiful golden color, and of the finest quality. One of the most popular kinds with truckers for shipping. Pkt. 5 cts. and 10 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts., ½ pk. \$1.50, pk. \$2.50, bu. \$9.50.

Early Yellow Six Weeks. Hardy and very early; green pod; resembles Mohawk, save in color; a leading sort. Pkt. 5 cts. and 10 cts., ½ pt. 15 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., ½ pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2.25, bu. \$7.50.

Early Mohawk Six Weeks. Our hardest bean; will stand some frost; preferred for early planting; long, green, flat pods. Pkt. 5 cts. and 10 cts., ½ pt. 15 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., ½ pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2.25, bu. \$7.50.

Extra Early Refugee, or 1000 to 1. A seven-week plant, medium to late; large vines, favorite for canning and pickling; productive; round pod; good main crop. Pkt. 5 cts. and 10 cts., ½ pt. 15 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., ½ pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2.25, bu. \$7.50.

BEETS

Culture. For field culture, sow in drills 2 to 2½ feet apart, and cover about 1 inch. Thin out to 4 inches apart. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; 6 to 8 pounds one acre. For a small garden the drills need not be more than 15 inches apart. Garden beets can also be sown from June through September, for use during the fall and early winter. The young tops are superior to turnips and spinach for greens. Soak seed before planting.

Early Eclipse. The handsomest of the very early beets. Globe shaped, fine dark red color, rapid grower, small tops, purplish green foliage and red veins. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Early Dark Blood Turnip. Trifle later than Eclipse; flesh deep blood red; tender and fine flavored. The most generally used family beet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Dark Red Egyptian. Highly prized by market gardeners everywhere; size about 3 inches, slightly flattened; skin dark red; flesh fine, compact texture, tender, of superior flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., ¼ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Extra Early or Bassano. As early as Eclipse; flesh pink, with white streaks; very juicy. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Improved Long Smooth, Blood Red. Medium late; often used for late summer planting and winter use. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Half Long Blood Red. Similar to Long Blood, but differs in size, being half long. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Silesian Sugar White. A sweet white beet preferred by some. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Beet Plants. For December, January, February and March shipment, f. o. b. Florida or South Carolina coast growers, cash with order, \$1.50 per 1,000.

BEETS FOR STOCK

Mangel Wurzel Norbitan Giant. We have tried to get in this the largest stock beet that grows. A long red variety of great size. Flesh solid; a good keeper. Oz. 5 cts., 4 ozs. 15 cts., lb. 50 cts., 5 lbs. \$2.

Giant Half Sugar Rose Beet. It is by far the best stock beet and is coming into use in the South. Is in tremendous use as a sugar beet in the Northwest. Very rich in sugar. Is a large yielder. Crops yielding from ten to twenty tons in the Northwest are not unusual. The weight per single beet in the Northwest is usually 8 to 10 pounds. Cattle feeders in the West claim that an acre devoted to this sort of beet will produce in value as much as ten acres in corn will produce. For our climate here they would remain in the ground all entire winter and would not be injured by freezes. 8 to 10 lbs. are needed for an acre drilled in 2½ ft. apart, thinning out 10 to 12 inches. This beet is fine for cattle and for hogging.

Price. 1 oz. 10 cts., 1 lb. at 50 cts., 5 lbs. for \$2.

SWISS CHARD OR SPINACH BEET

Culture. Sow any time in fall from August to November, in drills about 12 to 18 inches apart. Leaves can be cut or cropped six times in a season. The plant grows to a height of 2 to 2½ feet. The leaves can be cooked and served the same as Spinach, and the difference cannot be told. The stems are long between leaves and very tender and can be used in the same manner as Asparagus. The vegetable is becoming very popu-

lar. Not grown for its roots. Combines as per above two vegetables in one. Desirable also for pickles. An exceedingly attractive plant in the garden, and should be universally grown.

Price. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs., 20 cts., 1 lb. \$1.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

A vegetable very closely akin to the cabbage and collard. It may be treated in the South just like collards. It produces a peculiar erect stock, about 2 feet high and bears numerous little sprouts shaped like a head of cabbage. These set thickly on the close-jointed stalk and develop to their entire height all at the same time.

Perfection. This is the variety for the South. The plant grows about 2 feet high and produces from the stem numerous little sprouts, 1 or 2 inches in diameter, resembling cabbage. The sprouts are used as greens and become very tender and rich when touched by frost. It should be sown in May, or for succession through the year, and cultivated the same as cabbage. One ounce makes 1,000 or more plants. Pkt. 5 cts., 1 oz. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50.

CARROTS

Culture. One ounce will plant a 100-foot row; 3 pounds an acre. Soil must be fertile, deeply dug and light or sandy. Soak seed well. Sow in drills from March to November; press soil down, thin out from 2 to 4 inches, so plants can be worked. Can be used in 70 to 120 days. Best time for planting, August to October.

Digestible, wholesome, with six times more nutriment by weight than Irish potatoes. Boil without peeling two hours. Valuable in stews and soups, as its pectin acid gelatinizes all fluids and makes them easily digested.

Improved Long Orange. A standard late variety; handsome and uniform in shape; deep orange color; good flavor; yields heavily; requires deep soil; plants should stand 8 inches apart in 18-inch drills for roots to attain full size. Pkt. 5 cts., 1 oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 25 cts., 1 lb. 75 cts.

Chantenay. Deep scarlet, of uniform shape; a heavy yielder and of fine table quality; grows 5 to 7 inches long. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Half-Long Danvers. One of the most productive, and suits all kinds of soils. The roots are smooth and handsome, a deep orange color, medium length, tapering to a blunt point. The flesh is sweet, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.



Chantenay Carrot

CARROTS FOR STOCK

Culture. Sow 3 pounds to the acre. These roots are often 15 inches in circumference; greatly enjoyed by stock and gives fine color to butter. 500 bushels can be raised on one acre. 1 bushel is equal to 1 bushel of corn in feed value.

Belgian Yellow. The largest, heaviest cropping and most nutritious yellow variety in cultivation. Easily gathered as the roots grow largely above the ground. Pkt. 5 cts., 4 ozs. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts., 5 lbs. \$2.50.



Early Charleston Wakeneld Cabbage

CABBAGES

"Cabbage, Cauliflower, Etc." By C. L. Allen. Cloth, 126 pages. Illustrated. Let us mail you this book—60 cts. postpaid.

Our Cabbage Seed. We pay 50 per cent more for our Long Island Cabbage Seed than do the greater portion of the seed trade of America, who use cheap, imported seed; or on the other hand, cheap Puget Sound seed from the State of Washington. Puget Sound seed so largely sold now, have been thoroughly tested by the large cabbage growers on the South Carolina coast. The seed have proven unsatisfactory, because so large a portion of them in Southern planting go to seed at once in place of heading out. These are facts well worth your knowledge.

The whole line of our cabbages are grown for us on Long Island by the best known and most reliable cabbage seed growers in the United States. There are no better cabbage seed in the world than those we offer. We sell our special cabbage seed—enough to grow 3,000 acres in cabbage on Charleston coast.

Culture. One ounce makes two thousand plants, or 150 foot row; 5 ounces will plant an acre. Sow in beds almost any month in the year, usually from February to November. For winter crop sow in August and September early varieties. For late cabbage sow late varieties in March, April and May, for June, July and August setting. Transplant deep, up to first leaf, in deep, rich soil, and water plants well. Set out 2 to 3 feet in row; rows 30 inches apart; 7,000 to 8,000 plants per acre; ready for use in 10 to 160 days. For drilling, 4 ounces seed 100-foot row.

Extra Early Jersey Wakefield. Most desirable; extra early; supposed to be the earliest of all cabbages; pointed head; excellent table qualities; sure heading; a satisfactory variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 60 cts., lb. \$1.75.

Early Charleston Wakefield. Early and well-known favorite; heads are conical shaped. A popular cabbage and grown quite scientifically in the South. Originated by a pioneer cabbage grower of South Carolina. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 60 cts., lb. \$1.75

Georgia Early Trucker. One of the best; large size, handsome color; fine market flavor; largely used by South Carolina sea coast shippers. 1 pkt. 5 cts., 1 oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 60 cts., 1 lb. \$2.

Early Winingstandt. A standard cone-shaped, solid head; second early variety. 1 pkt. 5 cts., 1 oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 60 cts., 1 lb. \$2.

Early Large York. For very early sowing; an old English variety, heads small and slightly heart-shaped. 1 pkt. 5 cts., 1 oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 60 cts., 1 lb. \$2.

Willet's All-Season Sureheader. One of the finest for second early or late sowing. It is a true, sure, hard-header. Its name is an index of its character. 1 pkt. 5 cts., 1 oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 60 cts., 1 lb. \$2.

Succession Cabbage. The earliest header among the fall varieties. 1 pkg. 5 cts., 1 oz. 20 cts., 4 oz. 60 cts., 1 lb. \$2.

Improved Early Flat Dutch. Not so early as the very earlier and not so heavy as some. 1 pkt. 5 cts., 1 oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 60 cts., 1 lb. \$2.

Improved Early Drumhead. An intermediate kind between the cone-shaped early and late varieties. 1 pkt. 5 cts., 1 oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 60 cts., 1 lb. \$2.

Green Glazed. For late sowing; glossy green leaves; not so liable to insect attacks, and especially adapted for hot climates. 1 pkt. 5 cts., 1 oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 60 cts., 1 lb. \$2.

Buncombe, or North Carolina Winter. A firm, solid header and keeps well; either a spring or winter cabbage. 1 pkt. 5 cts., 1 oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 60 cts., 1 lb. \$2.

Premium Late Drumhead. Sow in September; very hardy and withstands cold; large round heads. 1 pkt. 5 cts., 1 oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 60 cts., 1 lb. \$2.

Premium Late Flat Dutch. The old favorite for fall and winter sowing. 1 pkt. 5 cts., 1 oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 60 cts., 1 lb. \$2.

Copenhagen Market. A new Cabbage in enormous demand and heretofore in limited supply. A trifle later, three or four days perhaps than Wakefield, but is round headed and is larger. They weigh an average of 10 pounds, and frequently fourteen to sixteen pounds. It is the earliest of all the round



CABBAGE—(Continued)

headed Cabbages. Our truckers should take hold of this splendid new Cabbage. The field yield is high, and 95 per cent head all at same time. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., ¼ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Carolina Winter Cabbage. Grown and highly prized for many years below Augusta. Deserves widest and universal use throughout all the South—dependent as we are upon the North and Europe for Cabbage Seed—usually small head Cabbage. Exploited and only listed by this house. The very choicest and the very largest of all Cabbages, and the only Cabbage that for the grower seeds in the South and reproduces itself (cut off the heads and eat them and the plant will grow out and go to seed for saving). Absolutely never cold-killed. Is of immense size; often three to three and one-half feet across; sometimes runs 15 to 18 to 20 pounds. Augusta truckers, 1914, wholesaled them in Augusta at 15 cts. per head—retailed at 25 cts. Have high (18 inches) stems, and with a small green outer fringe resembling a collar. The big center is hard, firm, white and solid. The heads are round like Flat Dutch. They all head. Plant in March or April and no later than May 15th, and set out plants. They head up in the winter. Is the best Southern Cabbage ever known, and should be universally grown. Pkt. 10 cts., 1 oz. 25 cts., ¼ lb. 75 cts., 1 lb. \$2.50.

One Acre in Cabbages should make 5,000 heads at about 4 to 5 pounds each, or ten tons of fine succulent feed for man, hog and cattle. What better could you ask?

WILLET'S EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS EXPRESS (Frost Proof)

Delivery October to March, 1915. Our plants are from seed sown in open fields on Carolina coast and are frost proof.

We ship millions of Cabbage plants; do an immense business in them, and can figure on largest orders, October to March. Also in mid-summer. All varieties. Read "Cabbage Plants—Parcel Post" just below for method of growing. All Cabbage plants are cash with order, and no plants are shipped C. O. D. 1,000 \$1.50, 2,000 \$1.25, 5,000 to 10,000 90 cts. per thousand, F. O. B. Grower, for express shipment.

WILLET'S CABBAGE PLANTS—PARCEL POST (Frost Proof)

Grown from the best of Long Island grown seed and not imported seed; shipped direct from our growing station in South Carolina by parcel post or express—shipment from November to April 15th. The plants will be somewhat wilted and have a hard, stunted appearance, disappointing to the sight, but regardless of appearance, they will produce results. Our grower grows over 140,000,000 Cabbage plants. Transplant deep, up to first leaf, in deep, rich soil, and water plants well. Set out 2 to 3 feet in row; rows 30 inches apart; 7,000 to 8,000 plants per acre; ready for use in 100 to 160 days. Varieties: **Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession and Early Flat Dutch.** Terms, cash with order. No plants shipped C. O. D. Price: 100, 200, 300, 35 cts. per hundred, 500 for \$1.40, 1,000 for \$2.40, by parcel post, prepaid.

CAULIFLOWER

Culture. Cauliflower will grow on soil well adapted to cabbage and same methods of cultivation will answer. The seed should be sown in December in cold frame or hot bed, and the plants wintered over and made as hardy as possible. They must be put out just as early as danger of hard freezes have passed. Rapid cultivation is necessary to bring the plants to head before hot weather.

The heads will be improved if the leaves are tied over it when beginning to form. Ready in 95 to 120 days. Market May 15th to July 15th; October 15th to November 15th. One ounce for 1,000 plants.

Early Snowball. Plant 30 inches apart each way; very early and very reliable for heading, besides being very dwarf in its habits of growth, and very short outer leaves. Imported directly by us from the best Holland grower. Pkt. 20 cts., oz. \$1.50, ¼ lb. \$5.00, lb. \$18.00.

CELERY

(See cut.)

"Celery Culture," by Beattie. 150 pages. Illustrated. Let us mail you this book. Cloth, 60 cts., postpaid.

Culture. One ounce makes 4,000 plants, 100 feet drill. Four ounces to an acre. Grown with profit extensively for market. Sow in April, May and June, and also in August and September. Transplanted when 6 inches high in 3-foot rows, 6 inches in row. When tall enough they should be covered with earth to bleach. Ready for use in 140 to 175 days. Market September to January 15th.

Boston Market. Dwarf branching variety grown so extensively about Boston. Solid, crisp and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75.

White Plume. The stalk and portions of inner leaves and heart are naturally white; needs very little earthing-up. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75.

Golden Self-Blanching.

(See cut.) A self-blanching variety of the White Plume type, ready for use nearly as early; bleaches as easily and is larger in size, as well as finer in quality; of a rich, golden yellow color; crisp, tender and of fine flavor; keeps well. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., ¼ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.

Celery Plants. All kinds from November 1st to May. By express only, and cash with order. 1,000 \$1.75, 5,000 at \$1.50; 10,000 at \$1.25.

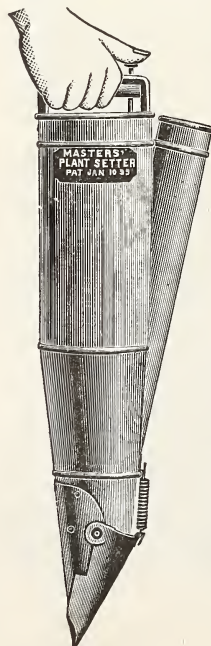


Golden Self-Blanching

MASTERS' PLANT SETTER

Can set, water and fertilize more plants than three men can set by hand. Every plant securely rooted by absorption—Nature's only way. No blank. No stooping. No more lame backs.

Don't wait for show-ers, but keep the Planter going every day regardless of the weather and by using water or liquid fertilizer you will produce the best stand of plants ever seen. This system of planting is guaranteed to be proof against cut-worms or your money back. Get a Planter and see how it is done. Especially adapted for new land, either stumpy or stony. \$4.00 each.





GEORGIA COLLARDS

Culture. An ounce will produce about 1,000 plants, 150-foot rows. Sow in spring or summer and fall, as directed for cabbage, either in beds, to transplant when large enough, or in rows where intended to stand. They are rapid growers about Augusta; seeds planted in spring, thinned out April 20th, made plants by June 15th, 3 feet in diameter, weighing 6¾ pounds. Several feet each way ought to be given the plants. Sixteen ounces to the acre.

Frost does not injure. The cheapest of all foods is Collard "Greens." The market has never been over-supplied.

The Collard is among the most valuable of vegetables (and the cheapest kind known), growing in any kind of fertile soil and the vegetable itself is fit for food from a plant 10 inches in height up to a stalk of 3 to 5 feet. Then, after the top has been cut off, the young, crisp sprouts springing out from the invincible stalks are a delicious dish. The Collard is most palatable in winter, especially after a keen frost, and even quite a considerable freeze only renders the flavor more delicate as well as the vegetable itself more wholesome. Have often seen plants weighing from 17 to 18 pounds. Planted in Augusta last of June, they escape worms; cut and thin out in August and September if drilled. Plants will keep growing till spring. Several feet each way ought to be given the plants. Sixteen ounces to the acre.

Georgia Blue Stem Collard. The old-fashioned kind, known for a hundred years or more. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.



Georgia Cabbage Collard

Georgia White Cabbage Collard. Whiter and more tender than the Blue Stem. Introduced fifteen years ago. Three-fourths of them bunch or head up in winter, weighing 10 pounds or more. Plants grow about 30 inches or more high—30 to 40 inches across. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

North Carolina Short Stem. A North Carolina variety, with short stems and large spreading leaves; easily withstands summer drouths and winter cold. Quality and flavor excellent. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

CORN SALAD

(FETICUS)

Culture. Sow in spring in drills 1 foot apart; it will mature in six or eight weeks. For winter and early spring use, sow in drills in August and September. Three ounces to 100 feet of drill.

Large Seeded. A most desirable salad, which can be used like lettuce or cooked like spinach. It should be largely used in the South. August and September seedings give best results. Plant ¼ inch deep and press down the soil. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

EGG PLANT

Culture. One ounce, 100-foot row; 4 ounces to one acre of 3,000 to 4,000 plants. Plant February 1st in hot bed; transfer to cold frame in March, and later to field in growing weather. Mature about June 25th; about 300 bushels per acre. Plant will produce fruit until killed by frost—saw November 1st. Set out plants early in warm weather in field in rows 2x3 feet.

While this is a crop grown from winter and spring sown seed in most localities, it has been found a most satisfactory and profitable crop for late fall and winter shipments from South Florida. For October to January shipment, seed should be sown during July and August. The result from an acre or two of Egg Plant at that season is often surprisingly satisfactory. It is usually customary to plant ½ pound of seed to furnish plants for an acre. Ready in 100 to 125 days. Market July through winter.

We carry in stock the following:

New York Improved Purple.

White Pearl.

Black Beauty.

Florida High Bush.

Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., 4 ozs. \$1, lb. \$3.75, for all of the above four varieties.

ENDIVE

White Curled Endive. An important fall and winter salad. Plant in drills August and September. Thin out to one foot apart; one ounce to 100 feet. This is a delicious, tender, curled salad which should be in much larger use. While there are several types, the White Curled is best. Has tender curly leaves of silvery green, almost white, and can be used when young without blanching. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., lb. \$1.

KALE

Culture. Used for greens, helps to make a boiled dinner; coarser and rougher than spinach and a larger yielder, the yield of Kale running sometimes 400 pounds to the acre. A winter crop. Sow from August through the fall in drills 2 feet apart, thin out to 8 inches in the row; cultivate as cabbage. It is marketed in the winter and the land then put down to other crops. One ounce for 1,000 plants; 3 pounds to an acre. For winter greens sow from August to October in drills 2 feet apart; thin out to 3 inches in row, and cultivate as cabbage. We frequently plant here about August 1st up to November and still through mid-winter up until May 1st. Ready in 90 to 120 days.

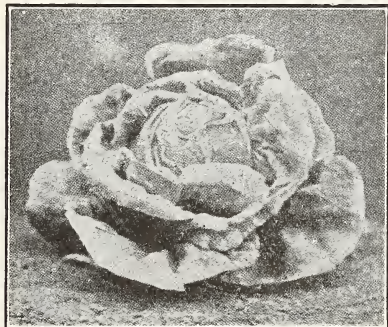
Dwarf Scotch. Curled. Most tender and delicate of all the cabbage family; improved by frost. The leaves look like an immense feather. Grayish green leaves, which are only slightly curled at the edges; extremely hardy. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 30 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Tall Scotch. Curled. Similar in growth to the dwarf, but larger and produces more; equally as tender and fine for market. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 30 cts., lb. 75 cts.



Kohlrabi or Turnip Rooted Cabbage. Combines the flavors of the cabbage and turnip. Sow from July late to middle of October for January and February use. Broadcast or drill and cultivate like Rutabaga. Cooked same as turnips. Makes also a fine stock food, yielding several hundred bushels per acre. Plants should be about 8 inches apart. We sell "**Early White Vienna**," white, ball delicate. Price: Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

LETTUCE



Deacon Cabbage

Culture. One ounce for 200 feet drill; 1,500 plants; three pounds to acre. If planted in cold frames February 1st and set out in ground March 1st, they mature about May 1st. Sow in beds almost any month in the year. Reset plants 10 inches apart in rows; force to rapid growth if wanted tender; several crops in one season under glass frames. Ready in 50 to 85 days. Market March 1st to August 15th, and October 1st to December 15th. Plant all the year.

Deacon Cabbage. (See cut.) Has large, solid head; cabbage lettuce for summer use. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 4 ozs. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Maximum, or Immensity. A very large heading sort. Prof. R. E. Mansell, of the Experiment Station at the University of California, who plants a very large number of samples annually, pronounces Maximum entirely to lead the list of all lettuces. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 4 ozs. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

May King. A very early new variety, forming fine hard heads within a few weeks after planting. It is medium sized, light green, with buttery but crisp heads. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 4 ozs. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Silver Ball. The thick, light green leaves have so much sheen that they actually look

silvery white in some lights. The heads are of good size and fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 4 ozs. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Big Boston. (See cut.) Among the Southern truckers this is more largely grown than any other for shipping. Preferred on account of great size and solidity. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 4 ozs. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Improved Hanson. Forms very large, firm heads, resembling cabbage, which are deliciously sweet, crisp and tender; heads green outside and white within, for outdoor culture unexcelled. Heat resisting. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 4 ozs. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Lettuce Plants. Ready for shipment from November 1st until May, F. O. B. Grower in Florida or South Carolina coast. Cash with order, \$1.50 per 1,000, 5,000 to 10,000 lots at \$1.25 per 1,000.

MUSTARD

Culture. Sow in fall, winter or spring in rows or shallow drills. Press earth well down; ready for use in 5 or 6 weeks. One ounce, 100-foot row; 3 to 5 pounds an acre. An easy, inexpensive vegetable to grow, and its "greens" are in demand in spring and fall; can be cut down here all the year around. Seed are cheap.



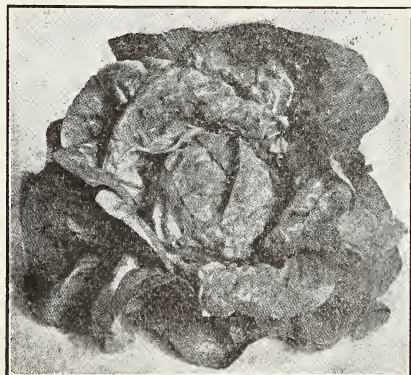
Chinese Mustard

Southern Giant Curled. United States seed trade supplied. Very highly esteemed in the South; sown in the fall and produces enormous bunches. Excellent for salad and very generally used for greens, for which it is largely cultivated. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 25 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Chinese. (See cut.) United States seed trade supplied. A variety producing larger and broader foliage and more succulent stems; of a deeper green color. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 25 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Ostrich Plume. Seed grown in Georgia. United States seedmen supplied. Most beautiful mustard grown. Originated in Augusta. It was introduced by us to the seed trade of the United States. Many of them are putting it in novelty lists. Plumes are tender, very long and finely crimped, pretty as an ornamental plant. Looks like ostrich plumes. Plants large, often 5 to 6 pounds. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 4 ozs. 35 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Fordhook. A strain intermediate in value between Southern Giant Curled and Ostrich Plume. Less curly and larger than Ostrich Plume, but more curly than Southern Giant Curled. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 25 cts., lb. 60 cts.



Big Boston

ONION SEED

"The New Onion Culture," by Greiner; 140 pages; illustrated. Let us mail you this book. Cloth, postpaid, 60 cts.

Culture. One ounce to 100-foot row; 4 to 5 pounds to the acre. For onions, sow in February, March, September or October, in rich, sandy soil, in drills 1 to 3 feet apart. Transplant 5 or 6 inches in row. Cover seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in planting, or sow in hot beds in winter, and transplant in spring. They grow quickly. Ready in 100 to 110 days. Ready for "bunching" 1st of April and ready for harvesting June 1st. 200 bushels per acre. The Italian, Spanish and Bermuda varieties can be sown in August or September, and transplanted about the end of October or early in November. Five or six pounds will sow an acre.

Australian Brown. Deep rich brown, egg-shaped. These, dug in spring and kept in sheds, will keep in summer and not rot. A most valuable onion for the South, where onions once dug rot so early. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Prize Taker. Large globe shaped, light yellow skin; keeps well; weighs 2 to 3 pounds. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50.

White Pearl. Delicate; come off earliest of all; ready for market in January; not good keepers. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., 4 ozs. 75 cts., lb. \$2.25.

White Silverskin. Flavor mild and pleasant; skin silvery white, of handsome appearance. Extensively planted for white onion sets. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Yellow Globe Danvers. Skin of a beauti-

ful silver yellow color, flesh white, comparatively mild, well flavored. Largely planted for yellow sets. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Large Red Weathersfield. It is of a beautiful form, skin deep purplish red, flesh purplish white, and of a very fine grain. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 65 cts., lb. \$1.75.

Bermuda Varieties. They are of a mild and delicate flavor and keep long. They produce full-grown onions from seed the same season. In the South, seed sown in August or September will produce large onions for market for early spring. Second early varieties later than Pearl, but sooner than White Silver Skin or Danvers. Onions are flattened, about 4 inches in diameter. Texas grows hundreds of cars of Bermudas. We import our seed direct from Canary Islands from the best growers. Samples of Bermuda Onions, from our seed, as shipped us early in May from Florida and planted in October, showed Onions 6 inches broad, 3 inches deep, and weighing $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per Onion. Plant about 5 pounds to an acre, 1 ounce for 100 feet.

White Bermuda. The standard market variety; has in reality a light yellow color. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., 4 ozs. 65 cts., lb. \$2.25.

Red Bermuda. This variety has the same shape, size and mildness as the white; color, pale red. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., 4 ozs. 65 cts., lb. \$2.25.

Crystal Wax. This is the pure white Bermuda variety, having a splendid waxy appearance. Never fails to create a great sensation wherever grown. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., 4 ozs. \$1.25, lb. \$3.50.

ONION SETS

(32 Pounds to Bushel.)

If to be sent by mail, add for postage at the rate of 1 pound per pint.

Our Onion Sets are grown on the Lakes in Illinois, screened to one-inch mesh, clean, firm and small. Are grown especially for seed purposes. We can buy miscellaneous sets a great deal cheaper, but truckers who plant for the market will find them very expensive in the end. We are large dealers in Onion Sets, and where large quantities are wanted we can make very close prices.

Onions as a Succession Crop. Plant the following sets in the fall; the Pearl in green bunches can be sold as early as Xmas; Bermudas a little later, and the other kinds still later. For a matured crop, Pearl will ripen first; Bermuda will ripen second in order, and Yellow Danvers and White Silver Skin will ripen last. A succession Onion crop, both for selling in green bunches and for selling in their ripened state full size, can be had by planting in the fall early and at the same time Pearl, Bermudas and Yellow Danvers and White Silver Skin.

Culture. One quart to 40 feet drill; 8 to 10 bushels to acre. Sow early in spring or September, through November, four inches in row, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep—rows 12 to 15 inches apart. In all localities south of Virginia or Kentucky plant Onion sets for big Onions in October and November, as by early autumn planting there is a gain in size and early maturity. Onions produced by this system can be placed in market long before those grown directly from the seed, and the highest price received for early onions warrants the outlay.

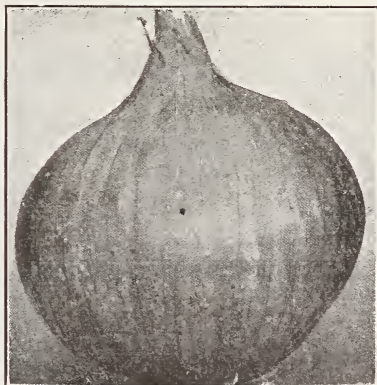
Yellow Danvers. The most popular main crop sort for spring planting. Pt. 10 cts., qt. 15 cts., pk. 75 cts., bu. \$2.25.

Red Weathersfield. (See cut.) A large cropper and favorite market variety. Pt. 10 cts., qt. 15 cts., pk. 75 cts., bu. \$2.25.

White Silver Skin. The best white onions for growing from sets in the spring. Mild flavor, good keepers, and large yielders. Pt. 10 cts., qt. 15 cts., pk. 85 cts., bu. \$2.50.

New Canary Onion. A new, progressive Onion, and a great advance in many respects among Onions. A very large Onion, globe shape, is of a canary color, flesh is firm, crisp and very sweet. Its claim is that it is by far the best keeper for home use or for shippers of all the light colored or white onions. Qt. 15 cts., pk. \$1, bu. \$3.

Extra Early White Pearl. An extra early variety, producing bulbs of a pure white color, mild and delicate. For fall planting only. Qt. 15 cts., pk. 85 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.50, bu. \$2.75.



Red Weathersfield

ONION SETS—(Continued)

White Bermuda or Yellow. For fall planting only. An extra large onion, color yellowish white, shape flat; mild, fine flavor. Qt. 20 cts., pk. \$1, ½ bu. \$1.80, bu. \$2.85.

Red Bermuda. For fall planting only. Exactly like the White except color is a dark red. An excellent keeper. Qt. 20 cts., pk. \$1, ½ bu. \$1.80, bu. \$2.85.

Crystal Wax Bermuda. Pure, clear, waxy white color, very mild and finest flavor, and most beautiful of all Onions. Qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.25, ½ bu. \$2, bu. \$3.75.

White Multiplier. (See cut.) Thirty-six pounds to bushel, summer, or 32 pounds in winter. Plant from August to and through March. (Grown in Georgia.) We are heavy contract dealers. (The United States seed trade supplied.) Grown like potatoes in a hill; yield enormously; mild flavor. Pt. 10 cts., qt. 15 cts., pk. 75 cts., ½ bu. \$1.25, bu. \$2.25.



Yellow Multiplying Shallots. Thirty-two pounds to bushel. Bottoms. Grown in Georgia. A valuable trucker crop in the South. Plant August 15th through November, 15 inches apart in the row. In March or April each shallot as planted will produce a bunch of forty or fifty shallots—sometimes sixty. In January truckers sell 5-cent bunches, tops and bottoms, one hill making a 5-cent bunch. Yellow Shallots grow much larger tops and bottoms than White Shallots. In January green Shallots can be dug and planted out, which in turn will make a crop of onions larger but fewer to the hill than fall planted. The dried onions after spring harvesting keep well and make a much finer flavoring for soups, etc., than any other onion. Onion lovers prefer the Shallots to other types of Onions and enormous amounts can be made per acre. Plant in fall or early new year. Price: Qt. 20 cts., pk. 90 cts., ½ bu. \$1.50, bu. \$2.75.

ONION PLANTS

F. O. B. Grower only.

White Silver Skin and Yellow Danvers. Ready for shipment November to April. Cash with order, 1,000 at \$1.50, 5,000 to 10,000 at \$1.25 per thousand.

Bermuda Onion Plants. Ready for shipment January to April. Cash with order at \$1.75 per 1,000.

PARSLEY

Culture. One ounce to 100 feet; soak seed. Sow in early spring and September to November. Thin out in drills to 4 inches apart.



Champion Moss Curled Parsley

Champion Moss Curled. The best and most improved strain. It is beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. It also makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

Plain or Single. Very hardy, and stronger in flavor than the curled. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 25 cts., lb. 85 cts.

PARSNIP

A most useful winter vegetable. The roots can remain in the ground and be dug as wanted, or a portion can be stored for use during severe weather, when it is not practicable to dig them. Their nutritive and medicinal qualities are first class, and they come in at a time when other vegetables are scarce. Should be very largely grown, both by private gardeners and truckers. Germinate in about 14 days. Better soak 24 hours. Ready in 120 to 160 days. Market August 20th to January. Plant August to April.

Culture. A Parsnip seed is very slow in germinating, especially when the ground is dry. When 2 inches high thin out to 4 or 6 inches apart. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill. Five pounds to the acre.

Hollow Crown, or Sugar. Roots long and smooth. The best either for table or stock feeding use. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

GARDEN PEAS

Use Mulford Nitro-Germ: 1-acre size, \$1.50; 5-acre size, \$5.00; ¼-acre size, 50 cts.—all postpaid.

Culture. One quart to 150-foot row; 1½ bushels per acre. Peas can be planted here from January to August. September and October are best months for fall planting. Sow in single or double rows, 4 feet apart, and 2 inches in row. Ready for use in 50 to 90 days. Average date for planting February 10th and average date for maturing for the early kinds, April 25th; of the medium kinds, May 10th, and of the late varieties, June 1st. Average yield about 100 bushels per acre.

Note. If to be sent by mail add postage at the rate of 1 pound per pint.

First and Best, or Philadelphia Extra Early. Perhaps the earliest pea cultivated; productive and well flavored. Pkt. 5 cts. and 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., ½ pk. 85 cts., pk. \$1.50, bu. \$5.50.

Alaska. A standard variety and the earliest of all blue peas, proving to be not only several days earlier than most early sorts, but of a larger size, and 10 per cent more productive. Vines grow about 20 inches high, of excellent quality. Pkt. 5 cts. and 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 30 cts., ½ pk. 85 cts., pk. \$1.50, bu. \$5.50.

Telephone. One of the most productive of the wrinkled sorts. Of excellent sugary flavor, pods large, containing 6 or 7 peas each. Rather late in maturing, but one of



SOUND SEEDS FOR THE SOUTH



GARDEN PEAS—(Continued)

the best for main crop. Height 4 feet. The juicy, sweet peas you eat in a can are apt to be Telephone. Pkt. 5 cts and 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., ½ pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bu. \$6.25.



Gradus Peas

Gradus. (See cut.) A most popular high quality, extra early wrinkled pea. This remarkable pea is not only large and of the best quality, but it is within two or three days as early as the small, round, extra early sorts. Pkt. 5 cts. and 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., ½ pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2, bu. \$7.

Champion of England. Second early; wrinkled. One of the finest varieties for family use; standard. Sow thick. Pkt. 5 cts. and 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., ½ pk. \$1, pk. \$1.85, bu. \$6.

Large White Marrowfat. Main or late crop. A large, heavy pea, and a good cropper, grown everywhere. Pkt. 5 cts. and 10 cts., pt. 15 cts., qt. 25 cts., ½ pk. 75 cts., pk. \$1.40, bu. \$4.75.

Black-Eyed Marrowfat. Tall and prolific; abundant fruit; large pea. Pkt. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; bulk price same as White Marrowfat.

McLean's Premium Gem. Early dwarf, 1½ feet high; wrinkled pea; prime favorite. Pkt. 5 cts. and 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., ½ pk. \$1.10, pk. \$1.90, bu. \$6.25.

RADISHES

Culture. Ready in 25 to 40 days. Market April to June 15th, and September 15th to December 15th. To be tender and crisp, Radishes must be grown quickly, and this requires rich soil and plenty of moisture. Commencing with the first mild spell in the spring, sow at intervals of ten days, in a light, rich, deeply-worked soil. May also be sown as a catch crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc. For fall and winter use sow Rose China Winter or the Spanish varieties in August or September. One ounce will sow 50 feet; 8 to 10 pounds one acre.

Extra Early Scarlet Turnip. One of the earliest Radishes and one of the best for forcing. Makes a very small top of bright red color, and is very attractive both in color

and shape, making it a good seller. Mild, crisp, juicy and tender. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 25 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Half-Long Scarlet Radish. A half-long, fine Radish, well known. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Long Scarlet Short Top. A beautiful long Radish, of a deep crimson, shading to white at the tip. Splendid for outdoor culture. Will keep tender longer than any other variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

French Breakfast. Of quick growth; crisp and tender. Color scarlet, except at tip, where it is pure white. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 25 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Scarlet Turnip White Tipped. An attractive short variety; globe shaped; bright rose carmine; with bottom and tip clear white and leaves small. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs., 25 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Chinese Rose Winter. Best fall and winter variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Long Black Spanish. One of the latest as well as hardest of Radishes, an excellent sort for winter; oblong, black and flesh of firm texture. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE OR GEORGIA SALAD

Culture. One ounce to 50 feet; drill thick in spring, rows 2 feet apart, or sow in August, September and October; 15 or 20 pounds to acre. Our seed are the best English and not the cheaper German grown.

For the garden it practically can be sown and cut every month in the year. Excellent for fall or spring greens when boiled. Thin out when 6 or 8 inches high to 6-inch plants, and cook. When sown in fall for greens cut off tops when 12 inches high 6 inches above ground and use. Tops grow out again and may be cut. Price, oz. 5 cts., 4 ozs. 10 cts., lb. 20 cts., 5 lbs. 18 cts. pound.

SUMMER OR BUSH SQUASHES

Every year the planting of the Summer or Bush Squashes in the Central South during July and August for September and October use, becomes more prevalent. Every year the planting of these Squashes in Florida and along the Gulf coast, for fall and early winter shipment becomes larger. Our people are just learning that these Squashes grow and bear from summer planted seed just as well as from spring planted. These Squashes can be planted in the Central South as late as August 15th. South Florida plant-



Mammoth White Bush Squash



SQUASHES—(Continued)

ings can be continued as late as October 1st, either for home use or shipment. One ounce 25 hills, 5 pounds per acre. Besides being a prime dish for human use, Squashes are in tremendous use now, because of the great productivity, for hog growing purposes.

We recommend the following:

Mammoth White Bush. This is of true bush growth, nearly as early and double the size, as the Early White Bush, and produces large, thick fruits with scalloped edges—frequently 12 to 14 inches in diameter. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Early White Bush Scallop. Early, well known by all; ships well; a summer dwarf. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Summer Crookneck. Early; fruit yellow; hard shell; watery excrecence. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

SPINACH

Culture. One ounce to 100 feet of drill; 20 pounds to acre. For winter, sow in drills 1 inch deep, rows 9 inches apart. In September and October thin out by using for table. A good crop all the year; ready for use in 35 days. Less coarse than some other "greens"; largely used in the South. Southern truckers ship immense amounts North. For Northern market it is usually planted in August; yields from 150 to 200 bushels per acre. It is used as greens and helps to make a boiled dinner. It is usually a winter crop and the ground occupied by it is then planted down to other crops. Soak seeds. Germinates badly—takes 10 days.



New Zealand Spinach

New Zealand Spinach. First cutting sixty days after sowing, and continuous cuttings for 100 days thereafter. Is totally unlike other Spinach. On account of the tenderness and great amount of foliage, all the Spinach now canned is New Zealand Spinach. Remains in edible condition ten times longer than other Spinach. Whenever broken off, it sends out a fresh wide growth. The plant spreads five times as wide and rises about three times to height as ordinary Spinach, thus affording fifteen to twenty times the volume of edible material. Its foliage is thick, juicy and succulent, dark green, and absolutely heat resistant; and leaves are covered with water globules, like an ice plant. It can be cut through the hottest summer months, when other Spinach is unobtainable,

and remains in cutting condition until frost. Plant spring and fall, one ounce to 100 feet drilled, and 10 pounds to the acre. All epicures announce this as being the choicest of all Spinach. Is delicate as asparagus. Cooks tender like marrow. New Zealand Spinach two to one is better than any other known type of salad greens. The hotels are using it now almost exclusively. There is nothing comparable to it as to delicacy on the part of the eater and quantity as produced on the part of the grower. Augusta and Charleston truckers have gone into it in a large way. It will eventually put out of business other forms of salad greens. Put the seed in warm water and let them stand over night before planting. Oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts., 5 lbs. at 50c lb.

Long Standing. A deep green variety, with rather elongated, smooth leaves; seed round; stands a long time without running to seed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ½ lb. 15 cts., lb. 25 cts., 5 lbs. at 20 cts. per lb.

Broad Leaved Flanders. A compact, broad-leaved sort. Leaves are round and very thick, and of the best quality; not so early as Bloomsdale Savoy, but a desirable sort for main crop. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ½ lb. 15 cts., lb. 25 cts., 5 lbs. at 20 cts. per lb.

Bloomsdale Savoy. The variety most used in the East, and especially throughout the South for shipping. Leaves are large, round and thick, very much savoyed and rich, deep green. One of the earliest varieties; seed round. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ½ lb. 15 cts., lb. 25 cts., 5 lbs. at 20 cts. per lb.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

Culture. Sow seed in August and September in shallow drills 18 inches apart. Prepare good soil deeply, as Salsify is a deep rooter. Cultivate frequently and let grow as long as they will. Plants are hardy, so let them stay in the ground and use through the winter and spring as desired. One of the best and most popular winter vegetables. Boil and serve in sauce, or make into fritters; the flavor is like fried oysters. Sow one ounce of seed to 100-foot drill.

Sandwich Island Mammoth. The new salsify grows nearly twice the size of the old sort, and is superior in quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Culture. Plant fall, winter or spring, except when ground is actually frozen. Manure 400 pounds to one ton per acre; ammonia 4 per cent, potash 8 to 10 per cent. Protect with litter when ground is frozen. Set out in 3-foot rows, 15 to 18 inches apart; about 9,000 plants per acre. Shipment from October to March.

Best Varieties for the South. Excelsior Extra Early, Improved Lady Thompson, Klondike and Gandy.

150 plants, assorted, delivered.....	\$1.25
300 plants, assorted, delivered.....	1.75
1,000 by express extra.....	3.00
5,000 by express extra.....	2.50
Virginia and Red Bird, per 1,000.....	4.50

For years Willet's Re-selected and Re-cleaned Seeds have been the standard for Southern planting. You can make no mistake in ordering any seed listed in our catalog. They are the best that can be bought.



TOMATOES

"Tomato Culture," by Tracy. 150 pages, cloth. Illustrated. Let us mail you this book. Postpaid, 60 cts.

For Your Summer and Fall Plantings. About the time this catalog comes into the hands of the majority of its readers the tomatoes from the spring plantings will have begun to die out. It's easily possible for the people of the Central South to have tomatoes for table use for a month or six weeks after killing frost. Planted now, most varieties bear in 75 to 80 days. Summer planted tomatoes will be in their prime during October and November, and can be picked green before the plants are killed and kept in the house and ripened gradually for weeks afterwards. If you have never tried planting tomatoes in summer, do so now. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast it is a regular crop for fall and early winter shipment. Truckers about Augusta make most tomato money by setting out plants early in August. This makes a ripe crop before frost and this crop escapes the usual insect enemies. Aside from the ripe tomatoes which bring a good price, large green tomatoes are in large sale for pickling.

The Stone Tomato. Solid; good carrying qualities; color, rich red; shape, perfectly smooth and thicker than most kinds from blossom end to stem. Large in size and heavy cropper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 60 cts., lb. \$1.75.

New Early Acme. Pinkish purple; heavy bearer; round, solid; bears till frost. Thin skin. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 60 cts., 1 lb. \$1.75.

Matchless. The finest and best of the new canning tomatoes. Really our finest tomato. Color same as Acme. The canner's favorite. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 60 cts., lb. \$1.75.

Dwarf Champion. A dwarf variety; upright growth; ability to stand alone without trellising; fruit medium sized, smooth and of a purplish-carmine color. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., 4 ozs. 90 cts., lb. \$2.75.

Ponderosa. An extremely large, irregular-fruited variety; vine tall and fruit very solid

and pulplish-carmine color. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., 4 ozs. 90 cts., lb. \$2.75.

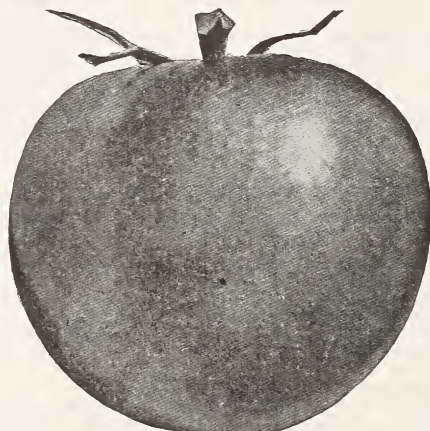
Spark's Earliana. (Bright Red.) The Earliana is probably more largely grown for the earliest market than any other tomato of all the large, smooth, bright red varieties. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., 4 ozs. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Improved Trophy. Strong growing, vigorous and productive vine. Its large, solid, smooth, fine flavored and beautiful, deep rich red fruit. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 60 cts., lb. \$1.75.

Livingston's Favorite. Large, smooth, productive, good shipper; does not crack open. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 60 cts., lb. \$1.75.

Selected Paragon. A second early, bright crimson; resembles the Acme in size and shape; bears transportation; fine canning tomato. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 60 cts., lb. \$1.75.

Golden Queen. Yellow flesh, superior, distinct flavor; beautiful fruit. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 75 cts., lb. \$2.



New Stone Tomato

TURNIP AND RUTABAGA SEED

Note. This house is one of the heaviest turnip seed dealers in the South.

We import tremendous amounts of highest grade foreign seeds, and are heavy contractors of American grown types, and heavy contractors too, especially of Southern grown types.

Culture. One ounce for 100-foot drill; 2 pounds, one acre. Sow in drills, which are 24 inches apart. For fall and winter turnips, from July to November. Thin to 6 inches. Sow spring varieties early in spring—about March 1st. Rutabagas are best sown in September. Turnips are an important item of human and stock feed, both turnips and green tops being used. While not a legume, turnips as a cover crop seem to improve the land (by aeration) almost as much as legumes. Cotton and corn make fine crops after turnips, and when we consider that only two pounds of seed are required for an acre with a net cost per acre of 90 cents, and when we consider the value of turnips for the human and cattle food, the wonder is that a much larger amount of turnips are not grown than are.

Some sow 15 pounds of Crimson and one pound of Turnip Seed mixed per acre in late summer time; gather turnips early in winter and graze Crimson though winter and in spring get a fine crop of hay.

WHITE FLESHED VARIETIES

Extra Early Purple Top Milan. The earliest of all flat turnips. The roots are clean, smooth, flat and handsome. The flesh is pure white, tender and sweet. **Prices all postpaid:** Pkt. 5 cts., 4 ozs. 30 cts., lb. 90 cts.

Extra Early White Milan. Similar to the above, except that it is white all over. **Prices all postpaid:** Pkt. 5 cts., 4 ozs. 30 cts., lb. 90 cts.

Early White Flat Dutch. (Flat strap-leaved.) Exactly like Early Red or Purple Top, except that it is pure white. One of the best for the family garden; sweet and tender. **Prices all postpaid:** Pkt. 5 cts., 4 ozs. 20 cts., lb. 45 cts.

Early Red, or Purple Top. (Flat strap-leaved.) Flat, white with purple top; fine-grained and tender. The most popular of all varieties and the best seller. **Prices all postpaid:** Pkt. 5 cts., 4 ozs. 20 cts., lb. 45 cts.

Early Mammoth Red Top White Globe. Makes large globe-shaped roots, white with purple tops. A big yielder; fine for table, market and stock feeding. An Augusta favorite. **Prices all postpaid:** Pkt. 5 cts., 4 ozs. 20 cts., lb. 45 cts.



TURNIPS—(Continued)



Large White Cow-horn. A very productive quick-growing turnip of excellent quality, fine grained and very sweet. Often used as a soil improver. **Prices all postpaid:** Pkt. 5 cts., 4 ozs. 20 cts., lb. 45 cts.

Large White Norfolk Globe. Makes large, round, white roots, excellent for table or stock; also quite largely used for winter salad. **Prices all postpaid:** Pkt. 5 cts., 4 ozs. 20 cts., lb. 45 cts.

Pomperanian White Globe. Extra large, round, white; fine for table and stock; a big yielder. **Prices all postpaid:** Pkt. 5 cts., 4 ozs. 20 cts., lb. 45 cts.

White Egg. A quick-growing, egg-shaped, smooth, pure white variety with small tops. Flesh sweet, firm and mild. **Prices all postpaid:** Pkt. 5 cts., 4 ozs. 20 cts., lb. 45 cts.

Greystone Turnip. Great English favorite, is darkish in color. Extra large turnip, and an extra hardy turnip, among all of the white turnips. Top is purple; flesh exceedingly firm; an excellent and perfect keeper among all of the winter turnips. Prime favorite. New here. **Prices all postpaid:** Pkt. 5 cts., 4 ozs. 20 cts., lb. 45 cts.

YELLOW FLESHED VARIETIES

Purple-Top Yellow Aberdeen. A splendid keeper. Flesh is yellow, very solid, tender and sweet. Hardy and a good yielder; fine stock turnip. **Prices all postpaid:** Pkt. 5 cts., 4 ozs. 20 cts., lb. 45 cts.

Large Amber, or Yellow Globe. Of large size, globe-shaped, solid yellow flesh. Fine for table and stock; a fine keeper. **Prices all postpaid:** Pkt. 5 cts., 4 ozs. 20 cts., lb. 45 cts.

Golden Ball, or Orange Jelly. One of the sweetest and best yellow turnips; hardy; flesh is firm and of most excellent flavor. **Prices all postpaid:** Pkt. 5 cts., 4 ozs. 20 cts., lb. 45 cts.

SALAD VARIETIES

Seven-Tops. Seed grown in Georgia. (United States trade supplied.) Named because of the habit of stooling or branching into seven tops. Makes great amount of salad or greens. Does not make big roots. We are Southern headquarters for Seven-Tops. **Prices all postpaid:** Pkt. 5 cts., 4 ozs. 20 cts., lb. 45 cts.



Georgia Frost King, or Southern Prize. (The United States seed trade supplied.) Differing though from Seven-Tops, which simply tops. The Southern Prize has large, white tubers growing sometimes from 2 to 3 pounds in weight. The coming turnip for the South. Not winter killed. Large, white turnip, that is excellent, lasting through winter till late spring, when other turnips are pithy. This turnip's root is both large and tender, and finely flavored; superior foliage to other white turnips; it also provides foliage or greens as luxuriant and branching as Seven-Tops. **Prices all postpaid:** Pkt. 5 cts., 4 ozs. 20 cts., lb. 45 cts.

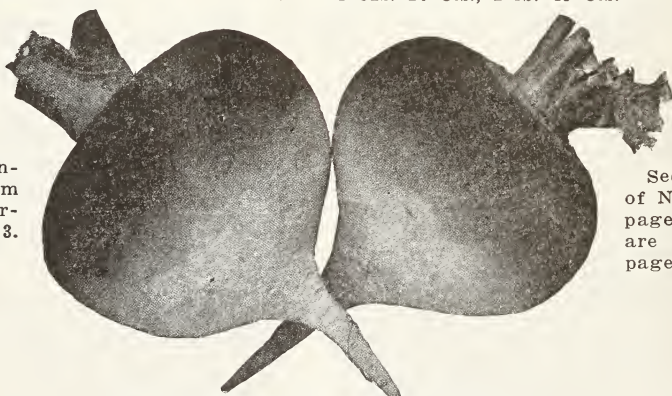
RUTABAGA OR SWEDE

Improved Purple-Top Yellow. (See cut.) The old standard variety; largely grown for table and stock. A large yielder and good keeper; hardy and sweet and solid. **Prices all postpaid:** Pkt. 5 cts., 4 ozs. 20 cts., lb. 45 cts.

Bon Air, or Golden Necklace Rutabaga. The largest Rutabaga in existence. Strictly American. **Prices all postpaid:** Pkt. 5 cts., 4 ozs. 25 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Large White, or Russian. Flesh is white, firm and sweet; grows large; fine for table and stock. **Prices all postpaid:** Pkt. 5 cts., 4 ozs. 20 cts., lb. 45 cts.

Don't fail to include Fulghum Oats in your order. See page 3.



Improved Purple Top Yellow Rutabaga

See description of Natal Grass on page 15. Vetches are listed on pages 8 and 9.

The hundreds of fine letters we receive each year praising our seed is the best indication we know of that our seeds are all that we claim for them. An order from you will make you a lifelong customer. Order early.



WILLET'S FLOWERING BULBS FOR FALL AND WINTER PLANTING

There are no Flowers to be had in the home in winter except by planting bulbs. By planting in the open ground Flowers can be had long before Roses and other Flowers bloom. We import all of our bulbs, getting them direct from the best growers, and only handle the highest grade.

HOW TO PLANT AND GROW BULBS

Cultural Directions are given under the head of each different class of bulbs. These directions are the same as followed by our most successful flower growers, and the result of our own personal observation and experience. The best success may be expected from our bulbs, provided reasonable care and attention is given.

Time for Planting out-of-doors is from September 15th until about January 15th. Planting is sometimes done even two weeks later, if the ground can be worked; but in order to get a good selection, it is much better to order early in the season, and plant out about October 1st, as this will give the bulbs time to get well-rooted before freezing weather.

HYACINTHS

The first flowers of importance to bloom in the spring. Produce beautiful spikes of bloom strikingly attractive in their richness and variety of color.

Culture in Pots. Use any good, rich soil, mixed with a little sand, potting so as to leave the top of bulb even with the soil. For a single plant use a 4 or 5-inch pot; but the effect will be prettier if three, six or as many as a dozen are planted together in a larger size pot, and still more effective if all are of one color. The soil should be pressed firmly around the bulbs, but do not pack it hard underneath. After potting, water thoroughly and place in some cool, dark place for four or five weeks, watering once about every ten days, enough to keep the soil moist.

A still better plan is to sink the pot in the earth about six inches, covering with soil, choosing some position where they will not get too much water. For a succession of bloom, bring the first out about December 1, and every two weeks thereafter until February 1. The room in which they are to flower should be only moderately warm, and when they begin to bloom, give plenty of water, and as much fresh air as possible. Too much heat has a tendency to dry up the flower and greatly decreases the blooming period.

Culture in Glasses. For this purpose the largest and the heaviest bulbs should be used, and the single sorts are the best. Fill the glass with water, so that only the base of the bulb is immersed in it, and remove to a dark cool place till the roots have grown almost to the bottom of the glass. The water should be changed every week or two to keep it pure, and in doing this, draw the roots entirely out of the glass, and rinse both with clear water. When brought to the light, shade the glass from the full rays of the sun, the effect of which is to heat the water to a fatal degree, and remove from the window at night if very cold. Give plenty of fresh water and as much fresh air as possible when they begin to bloom.

Culture in Open Ground. Any good garden soil will suit Hyacinths, and the depths at which they are planted should be determined by the character of the soil. If clay or very heavy, bulbs should not be covered more than three inches; if light, from four to six inches. They should be protected with manure, leaves or coarse litter to keep them from freezing.

Dutch Hyacinths. The Dutch Hyacinths are very popular and in early spring a bed of them presents a showy and beautiful sight long before other flowers appear. They are superb and last for two or three weeks. You will make no mistake, if you are a lover of flowers, in planting a few Dutch Hyacinths this fall.

Single Dutch Hyacinths. First size bulbs, purchaser's selection of colors, **Pure White, Rose Pink, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Dark Red**

and **Yellow.** Each 5 cts., doz. 40 cts., 100 \$3. If to go by mail add postage at the rate of two pounds per dozen.

Double Dutch Hyacinths. First size bulbs, purchaser's selection of colors, **Pure White, Rose Pink, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Dark Red and Yellow.** Each 5 cts., doz. 40 cts., 100 \$3.

If to go by mail add postage at the rate of two pounds per dozen.

Roman Hyacinths. The flowers, while smaller than those of the Dutch Hyacinths, are borne in much greater abundance, each producing about six graceful spikes of bloom, which makes it a most valuable sort for cutting. They can be forced very easily, and if planted early and brought into the house at intervals of about two weeks, will yield a succession of blooms from Christmas to Easter.

White Roman Hyacinths are the kind most largely used for cut flowers. They are the earliest to bloom, and deliciously fragrant.

If by mail add postage at the rate of two pounds per dozen. Each 5 cts., doz. 50 cts., 100 \$3.25.

TULIPS

Culture in Pots. Put three in a 5-inch pot, or more in proportion in larger pots. Use ordinary good garden soil, and plant so that the top of the bulb will be just even with surface of the soil. Water thoroughly, and then give same treatment as hyacinths in pots.

Culture Out-of-Doors. In preparing a bed for Tulips care should be taken to have it so shaped that it will shed water, and the soil should be worked deep and made rich. Plant the bulbs 3 to 4 inches deep, according to the stiffness of the soil, and from 4 to 6 inches each way. Treat the bed same as outdoor culture for hyacinths, giving protection with a covering of leaves or coarse manure. Every year or two take the bulbs up and replant, as they work themselves down too deep to bloom well.

If by mail add postage at the rate of one pound per dozen.

Tulips (Single). All colors or mixed. Doz. 20 cts., 100 \$1.10.

Tulips (Double). All colors or mixed. Doz. 20 cts., 100 \$1.25.

Our tulips are only the late varieties that do well in the South.

NARCISSUS, DAFFODILS AND JONQUILS

Among early spring flowers these are in the front rank of popularity. Appearing just after winter, they animate our gardens with masses of gold and silver, while their fragrant blossoms in the home are invaluable for decorative purposes.



FLOWERING BULBS—(Continued)

Paper White Grandiflora. These are excellent for growing in water; larger flowers and clusters than Paper White. Planted any time in September, can be easily brought into flower by Christmas. Water culture same as for Chinese Sacred Lilies. Doz. 25 cts., 100 \$1.75.

Poeticus. Extra early white, with saffron cup; excellent for water culture or outside. Doz. 20 cts., 100 \$1.25.

Trumpet Major. The standard single yellow Daffodil; deep golden yellow; splendid forcing sort, and largely used for outside planting. Doz. 25 cts., 100 \$1.75.

Empress. A magnificent large variety, pure white, with yellow trumpet; bold and erect, and the best of the two-colored trumpets. Doz. 40 cts., 100 \$2.75.

Emperor. One of the finest Daffodils in cultivation. Flower of the richest yellow; trumpet of immense size, the petals of the perianth measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. Doz. 40 cts., 100 \$2.75.

Golden Spur. Splendid large, bold flowers of rich yellow color; excellent for pots or garden; early and free flowering. Doz. 45 cts., 100 \$3.00.

Barri Conspicuous. Very large and hardy.

Deep orange color with saffron cup. Flower very large and flat. Doz. 25 cts., 100 \$1.75.

Von Sion. Rich golden yellow, with double trumpet. One of the best forcing sorts, and used in immense quantities by florists. An excellent garden sort. Doz. 45 cts., 100 \$3.00.

Jonquills. Old-fashioned yellow flowers of the Narcissus family, but smaller and shorter flowers. Single yellow, sweet-scented. Doz. 15 cts., 100 \$1.00.

CHINESE SACRED LILIES

If to be sent by mail add postage at rate of four pounds per dozen. Each 10 cts., 3 for 25 cts., doz. 90 cts.

CROCUS

Crocus (Extra large or mammoth). All colors. Doz. 15 cts., 100 75 cts.

FREESIAS

Plant from September to Christmas. Doz. 20 cts., 100 \$1.25.

FLOWER SEED FOR FALL AND WINTER PLANTING FERTILIZERS

FOR FLOWERS, LAWNS, ETC.

The Fertilizers listed below are especially recommended for Flowers, Lawns, etc.
Pulverized Sheep Manure.....100 lbs. \$2.00
Pulverized Cow Manure.....100 lbs. 2.00
Bone Meal, 1 lb., 5c.....100 lbs. 3.00
Nitrate of Soda, lb. 10c, 20 lbs. \$1.25.

SWEET PEAS

Sweet Peas. (Willet's Special Mixed). The very best mixture possible to obtain. Pkt. 5 cts. and 10 cents., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Sweet Peas. Straight varieties which are specially selected according to results they have given after careful testing. **Emily Henderson** (early white); **Blanche Burpee** (extra large white); **Blanch Ferry** (pink and white); **Modesty** (delicate pink); **Apple Blossom** (bright pink); **Catherine Tracy** (pink, light at edges); **King Edward** (scarlet); **Capt. of the Blues** (bright blue and purple);

Countess Randor (light blue and lavender); **Emily Eckford** (delicate lavender); **Black Night** (dark maroon); **Hon. Mrs. Kenyon** (primrose yellow); **America** (striped white and pink). All above Sweet Peas priced at Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 75 cts.

NASTURTIUMS

Dwarf and Tall. Nasturtiums planted during August and September will give an abundance of bloom until frost. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

PANSIES

The world's favorite perennial. For best results sow in September to November.

Willet's Choice Mixed. Pkt. 25 cts., 3 pkts. 50 cts., 8 pkts. \$1.00.

Extra Choice Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., 3 pkts. 25 cts., 8 pkts. 50 cts.

Get our complete catalog for descriptions, etc., of other flower seed.

Willet's Insecticides, Germicides, Spray Pumps, Etc.

We are agents for quite a number of these well known Spray Solutions and Insecticides, handling same in carlots. We can always give you the very best price in large amounts.

PEACH TREE SPRAYING

For San Jose Scale. Spray in late winter, "B. T. S." 16 pounds to 50 gallons of water, or the factory made lime sulphur solution, one to eight. When necessary make second spraying just before buds show pink.

For Curculio. Spray two pounds Tri-Plumbeic Arsenate of Lead paste or one to one-half pounds dried form, together with three pounds Lime to each 50 gallons of water, and apply when little peach shucks are shed, throwing a fine mist on fruit and foliage, or apply Arsenate of Lead paste $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds with fifty gallons of water, or $1\frac{1}{2}$

pounds of dry powder, as priced below, together with three pounds of Lime.

For Brown Rot. Mix 5 pounds Atomic Sulphur to each 50 gallons of water and apply three weeks after the lead spraying. Never use Bordeaux Mixture for stone fruit trees.

Tri-Plumbeic Arsenate of Lead Paste, f. o. b. Fort Valley, Ga.: 5 lbs. $13\frac{3}{4}$ cts., 10 lbs. 12 cts., 25 lbs. 10 cts., 50 lbs. 9 cts., 100 lbs. $8\frac{1}{2}$ cts., 300 lbs. 8 cts.; and f. o. b. Augusta, Ga.: 5 lbs., 15 cts., 10 lbs. 13 cts., 25 lbs. 11 cts., 50 lbs., 10 cts., 100 lbs., 9 cts., 300 lbs. $8\frac{1}{2}$ cts.

Tri-Plumbeic Arsenate of Lead Powder, f. o. b. Fort Valley, Ga.: 5-lb. pkg. 23 cts., 10-lb. pkg. 22 cts., 25-lb. pkg. 20 cts., 50-lb. pkg. 19 cts., 100-lb. pkg. $18\frac{1}{2}$ cts., 300-lb. pkg. 18 cts.; and f. o. b. Augusta, Ga.: 5-lb. pkg. 24 cts., 10-lb. pkg. $22\frac{1}{2}$ cts., 25-lb. pkg. 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts.,



SOUND SEEDS FOR THE SOUTH



50-lb. pkg. 19½ cts., 100-lb. pkg. 19 cts., 300-lb. pkg. 18½ cts.

Atomic Sulphur. f. o. b. Fort Valley, Ga.: 5 lbs. 14 cts., 10 lbs. 12 cts., 25 lbs. 10 cts., 50 lbs. 9 cts., 100 lbs. 8¼ cts., 300 lbs. 8 cts., 400 lbs. 7½ cts., 500 lbs. 7¼ cts.; and f. o. b. Augusta, Ga.: 5 lbs. 15 cts., 10 lbs. 13 cts., 25 lbs. 11 cts., 50 lbs. 10 cts., 100 lbs. 9¼ cts., 300 lbs. 8½ cts., 400 lbs. 8¼ cts., 500 lbs. 8 cts.

Hot Lime Sulphur Wash. For peach tree spraying against San Jose Scale. The formula is 50 gallons of water, 16 pounds sulphur, 21 pounds unslaked lime.

Flour Sulphur (best grade). 100 lbs. 4 cts., 500 lbs. 3½ cts., 1,000 lbs. 3 cts.

Fresh Lime (Rose brand). 1 bbl. \$1.15, 5 bbl. \$1.10 per bbl.

"B. T. S." SPRAY—A dry substitute for Lime Sulphur Solution. An absolute substitute. Greatest discovery as yet for dormant spraying as against San Jose Scale and East India Scale. A soluble crystalline powder product. Saves 75 per cent freight (320 pounds B. T. S. equivalent to 1,225 pounds of Lime Sulphur Solution), saves leakage, hauling and handling.

Directions. Mix 16 pounds of B. T. S. in 50 gallons of water and spray; proportion, 1 to 3½. Get literature.

Rate of Dilution. For dormant spraying to control scale, etc., use 16 pounds of B. T. S. to 50 gallons of water. For growing period spraying on apples to control scab, etc., use 3 or 4 pounds to 50 gallons of water. Arsenate of lead at the rate of 2 or 3 pounds to each 50 gallons of diluted spray may be used with B. T. S.

Price, f. o. b. Fort Valley: Barrel of 300 lbs., 4.9 cts. per lb.; keg, 150 lbs., at 5 cts. per lb.; keg, 75 lbs., at 5¼ cts. per lb.; pkg., 50 lbs., at 6 cts. per lb.; 32 lbs., at 7 cts. per lb. Or f. o. b. Augusta, 300 lbs. at \$5.40 per 100 lbs.; 150 lbs. at \$5.50 per 100 lbs.; 75-lb. pkg. at 6 cts. per lb.; 50 lbs., at 6¼ cts. per lb.; 32 lbs., at 8 cts.; 16 lbs., at 11c; 3 lbs. at 15c per lb.

Cold Lime Sulphur Wash. Our largest growers are now using this preparation with equally as good results as the home-made solution on account of the trouble and expense of making it at home. This preparation is already prepared and should be mixed 1 gallon of solution to 8 of water. Spray 1½ to 2½ gallons mixture per tree.

Price, f. o. b. Fort Valley, Ga.: 1 gal. 60 cts., 5 gal. 47 cts., 10 gal. 40 cts., 1 bbl. 16 cts., 10 bbls. 15 cts., 25 bbls. 14 cts.; and f. o. b. Augusta, Ga.: 1 gal. 65 cts., 5 gal. 55 cts., 10 gal. 45 cts., 1 bbl. 20 cts., 10 bbls. 19 cts., 25 bbls. 18 cts.

Get special prices on carlots (60 bbls.) delivered.

Arsenate of Lead. Used extensively in solutions and spraying mixtures, also for potato bugs, army worms, and all leaf-cutting insects. Dry, 3 pounds to 100 gallons of water; paste, 4 pounds to 100 gallons of water.

Arsenate Lead. Paste form. One lb. 20 cts., 5 lbs. 18 cts., 12½ lbs. 16 cts., 25 to 50 lbs. 14 cts., 100 lbs. 13 cts. per lb.

Arsenate Lead. Dry powder. One lb. 30 cts., 5 lbs. 28 cts., 10 lbs. 26 cts., 25 to 50 lbs. 25 cts., 100 lbs. 24 cts. per lb.

Scott's Peach Tree Protector. A flexible tree encircling mat and paste for sealing the mat, which is applied to the base of peach trees, and which completely prevents the peach tree borer. This borer is the greatest of all enemies of the orchard man, and for which, heretofore, there has been no known remedy. The borer frequently cuts short the life of an orchard some ten years. Write us for literature. Price f. o. b. Augusta, No. 1, 2, 3 and 4, \$6 per hundred. Get price large amounts, f. o. b. Baltimore. Apply to tree July through early fall. Price of Borene

Paste for above: 1 gallon, Augusta, 50 cts. Sufficient for fifty to one hundred trees. Get prices ½ bbl. and bbl. lots, f. o. b. Baltimore. We are Augusta agents for the Tree Protector and Paste.

Animal Parasite Killer. Kills fleas, lice, mites, itch and mange. One pt. 25 cts., 1 qt. 50 cts., 1 gal. \$1.25, 5 gals. at \$1, 10 gals. at 85c.

Sun Sanitary Fluid. An ideal disinfectant, deodorizer, and antiseptic, for dwellings, stables, poultry houses, etc. One pt. 20 cts., 1 qt. 35 cts., 1 gal. \$1, 5 gals. at 85 cts., 10 gals. at 75 cts.

Howard's Horse and Cattle Powders. Full lb. 25 cts, 1 doz. \$1.50.

National Hog Cholera Remedy. Price, 1 pkg. (9 ozs.) postpaid, 30 cts., 1 doz. \$2. We have the finest endorsements.

Paris Green. Wet Method: One pound to one hundred gallons of water. Dry method: One pound to one hundred pounds of flour. ¼ lb. 10 cts., ½ lb. 20 cts., 1 lb. 30 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.25.

Bordeaux Mixture. For fungus rots, blights, mildew, etc. Paste form. Mix one gallon to 49 gallons of water. 1 qt. 60 cts., 1 gal. \$1.25.

Whale Oil Soap. Lice and delicate larvae. 1 lb. to 6 gallons of water. San Jose scale, 1 lb. to 1 gallon of water.

For White Flies, use 1½ ounces of Whale Oil Soap per gallon of water and spray. Prices: 1 lb. 25 cts., 5 lbs. 20 cts., 25 to 50 lbs. 14 cts., 100 lbs. 10 cts.

Kerosene Emulsion. A very valuable remedy against all soft-bodied and sucking insects, such as plant lice, leaf aphids, squash bug, mealy bug, cabbage worms, etc. Make a 15 per cent solution. 1 qt. 60 cts., 1 gal. \$1.25.

Lemon Oil. Destroys all insects, mealy bugs, scale, red spider, also mildew on plants, vines, hedges, etc. ½ pt. 25 cts., 1 pt. 40 cts., 1 qt. 75 cts., ½ gal. \$1.25, 1 gal. \$2.00

Hammond Slug Shot. For potato bugs and all leaf-eating insects on vegetables or flowers. 1 lb. 15 cts., 5 lbs. 35 cts., 10 lbs. for 60 cts.

Bug Death. Kills garden insects without injury to the plant. Bug Death contains neither Paris Green or other Arsenical poisons. Bug Death is safe and sure; try it on plants, trees or vines, either dry or in solution.

Bug Death will do for you what it has done for others. Try it and protect your crops and your pocket book at the same time.

Put up in convenient packages as follows: 1 lb. 15 cts., 3 lbs. 35 cts., 5 lbs. 50 cts., 12½ lbs. \$1.00, 100 lb. drums \$7.50.

Dickey Bug Death Duster. Small size, convenient for applying. Each.....\$0.25

Acre an Hour Sifter. Ideal for applying Bug Death on a larger scale. Each.....\$0.60

Sulpho Tobacco Soap. For spraying flowers, vines, shrubs, vegetables, etc., for insects such as red spiders, etc. 3-ounce cake 10 cts., 8-ounce cake 20 cts., 10-pound cake \$3.00.

Tree Tanglefoot. Used to keep insects, such as ants, etc., from climbing the bodies of trees. 1-pound cans, each 25 cts.

Apterite. Soil fumigant, kills grubs, tree root lice, peach tree borers, and ground larvae and soil insects. 1 lb. 25 cts., 5 lbs. 75 cts., 25 lbs. \$2.75, keg, 112 lbs. \$6.50.

Bisulphide of Carbon. One pound saves ½ ton of seed. For weevils and any insects in grain that is to be stored away. One pound for 70 bushels. Use in corn crib, in keeping corn, 1 pound to 80 bushels of corn. Price: 1 lb. 35 cts., 5-lb. cans \$1.25.



Animal Parasite Killer. Kills fleas, lice, mites, itch and mange. Excellent to use on all animals. 1 pt. 25 cts., 1 qt. 50 cts., 1 gal. \$1.25, 5 gals. at \$1.00, 10 gals. at 85 cts.

Sun Sanitary Fluid. An ideal disinfectant, deodorizer and antiseptic for dwellings, stables, poultry houses, etc. 1 pt. 20 cts., 1 qt. 35 cts., 1 gal. \$1.00, 5 gal. at 85 cts., 10 gal. at 75 cts. a gal.

Blue Stone. 1 lb. at 25 cts., 5 lbs. for 80 cts. For wheat, prevents smut, one ounce to 1½ gallons of water, soak twelve hours.

Tobacco Dust and Stems. 1 lb. 10 cts., 5 lbs. at 5 cts., 25 lbs. at 4 cts., 100 lbs. at 3½ cts.

COOPER'S FLUIDS

V 1. For winter and early spring spraying, a reliable scale killer and fungicide. This preparation is for use upon trees only in dormant state. Mix one part of fluid to 100 parts of water. One qt. \$1.00, 1 gal. \$3.00, 5 gals. at \$2.80, 10 gals. at \$2.75 per gallon.

V 2. An ideal summer spray, destroys scale insects, wooly, and all forms of aphids, pear and apple psylla. Does not harm the tenderest foliage, and can be used any time after the bursting of the buds. Mix 1 part of fluid to 100 parts of water. One qt., \$1.00; gal., \$3.00; 5 gals., at \$2.80; 10 gals., at \$2.75 per gal.

V 3. Kills all leaf-eating insects. Does not harm the foliage, and can be used any time during spring or summer. One qt., \$1.00; gal., \$3.00; 5 gals., at \$2.80; 10 gals., at \$2.75 per gal.



Cooper's Cattle Dip

Guaranteed to Destroy the Cattle Tick

Texas Fever Ticks can be absolutely eradicated by dipping or spraying with "Tixol." "Tixol" is a concentrated liquid immediately mixable with cold water and each gallon makes 100 gallons of effective tick-killing solution.

Equally Effective for Dipping or Spraying

The small cattleman only needs a spray pump and "Tixol"—No expensive apparatus necessary—no cooking or danger with "Tixol"—safest cattle dip for the small or large operator. A gallon or 100 gallons can be mixed as wanted. "Tixol" keeps indefinitely.

"Tixol" is extremely efficient—does not scald or injure hide and has been recognized by many governments throughout the world; is endorsed by Texas Live Stock Sanitary Board and used in Texas official tick eradication work.

Dangerous to Use Home Made Dips

While coal tar and like dips are worthless for destroying ticks and money paid for them thrown away, there is much danger attending the making of arsenical dips. Arsenic is a poison and unless handled scientifically may cause trouble.

Georgia Uses "Tixol" in Official Tick Eradication Work

Dr. Bahnsen, in his Tick Bulletin No. 6, says "Tixol" is especially good, and when commenting on other preparations says they are inferior to "Tixol."

Use "Tixol" and Eradicate the Ticks
"Tixol" is the scientific tick dip. It is manufactured by chemists—specialists in the making of arsenical dips. There is 70 years' experience back of "Tixol."

Price of "Tixol": 1 qt. 75 cts. (makes 25 gals.), 1 gal. \$2 (makes 100 gals.), 5 gals. for \$9 (makes 500 gals.), ½ bbl. \$1.85 gal., 1 bbl. at \$1.75 per gal.—all f. o. b. Augusta. Write for book of Georgia Testimonials.

SPRAY MACHINES

We are agents for Gould's Sprays, carry a full line in stock; also parts for repairs and nozzles any style. Write us, if interested, for catalog and prices on large outfits.

Gould's Monarch Spray No. 1506. An excellent pump for whitewashing and painting, as well as spraying.

Complete 2 -in. cylinder f. o. b. Augusta. \$20.75
Complete 2½ -in. cylinder f. o. b. Augusta. 26.75

Gould's Pomona Spray No. 1100. Powerful spray.

Complete, without bbl. f. o. b. Augusta. \$12.75
Complete, with bbl. f. o. b. Augusta. . . . 15.75

Gould's Fruitall No. 1188.

Complete, without bbl., f. o. b. Augusta. \$ 9.00
Complete, with bbl. f. o. b. Augusta. . . . 11.00

Gould's Spray Tank No. 1380.

Complete f. o. b. Augusta. \$21.00

Gould's Barrel Cart No. 1133.

Constructed so as to carry any size barrel.
Complete f. o. b. Augusta. \$10.00

Gould's Bucket Spray No. 561½. A well-built durable bucket spray easily operated. Price complete with 3 ft. lead. \$6.00

Gould's Bucket Spray No. 1129.

Price complete with 3 ft. lead. \$4.50

Gould's Extension Rods No. 1437.

Complete brass lined. \$3.50

Deming's No. 659. Used largely for spraying cattle.

Complete with 10 ft. lead and nozzle. . . \$5.00

Auto Spray Pumps. "Brown's Knapsack."

the best knapsack compressed air sprayer known. Convenient and easy to operate. Galvanized Iron, each. \$4.50
Brass, each. 6.00

Lowell's Fountain Compressed Air Sprayer.

The latest and most improved sprayer for small orchards, gardens and truckers.

Price, each, complete. \$6.00

Success Whitewash Spray Machine.

Deeming's Universal, the only small spray pump we know that can be used successfully for both spraying and whitewashing. Six pumps in one.

Price, Galvanized Iron, complete. \$ 8.00
Price, Brass, complete. 10.50

HAND SPRAYERS

Every one knows the uses of a small hand sprayer, and no home should be without one. We carry a complete line—one of the best assortments we can possibly find.

Lowell's No. 112 Hand Sprayer, each. . . . \$0.50

Lowell's No. 101 Glass Tank Hand Sprayer.60

This sprayer has a glass tank that is easy to remove and clean, and any kind of liquid can be used and no damage to the tank.

Lowell's No. 115 Continuous Hand Sprayer. Each. \$0.75

The best hand sprayer known.

Lowell's No. 108 Dust Blower.

Each. \$0.60

Nothing is better for spraying lice powders and dry insecticides.

Tennant's Spray Atomizer.

Excellent for flowers, houses, etc.

Small size, each. \$0.40

Large size, each.75

Hose. Best 5-ply for spray machines.

Per foot. \$0.15

THE COTTON SHIPPING INDUSTRY

COTTON BALE TAGS

FOR WAREHOUSEMEN AND COTTON SHIPPERS

We can furnish Cotton Bale Tags of any kind serially numbered with detachable coupons and printed as wanted. We would be glad to have orders, or duplicate past orders. Write us your wants and specifications.

Can also furnish, for Cotton Bale Tags, plain unlettered tags, Nos. 6, 7, 8, and plain tags with coupon—all wired. Send us the tag you use and state amount you buy.

REX BRAND COTTON MARKING INK

Note: This formula is made up partly of German goods, transportation of which during the war is costly; hence the prices this year will be somewhat advanced from previous years.

Indelible Colors—Green, Black, Purple, Crimson, Blue. Marks or brands cotton. These goods universally used here by Augusta cotton factors, shippers and exporters, and by compresses throughout the South. No one marking or branding cotton bales can afford to do without it. The most indelible and heaviest bodied ink made in United States.

Large Size—2¼-lb., enough to make 50 gallons of ink: 1 pkg. \$3, 5 pkgs. \$2.85 each.

Small Size—Enough to make 10 gallons of ink: 1 pkg. \$1, postpaid \$1.10.

COTTON STENCILS

Cut on tin or copper. Get Special Circular with prices and descriptions as follows: 1st. Initials of Shipper and ditto of Cotton Factor, with "To" between; plate 14x20, tin \$1. 2d. "Head Brand" shipper's name, copper, \$1.50; tin, \$1.15. 3d. Alphabet, 27 letters, wire frame; per set, copper, \$8; tin, \$6.25; wire runners, 6 for \$1. 4th. Numerals, 1 to 0, 10 numbers, copper, \$3.

COTTON MARKING BRUSHES

(All Postpaid)

National, No. 2, each 25c; Sterling, No. 2, each 35c; Sterling, No. 3, each 45c; Nabo, each 60c; Kabo, each 70c; Mobile, each 85c.

BRANDING BRUSHES

(With or Without Handles)

Each 25c, half doz. \$1.25, doz. \$2.25.

CONTAGION RAT DEATH

The Process Feed on bread the living culture (as grown on the surface of a nutrient jelly, and which can be kept 12 months). Rat or mouse eating it immediately catches a disease which is contagious, and is fatal in seven or fourteen days. This contagion is spread by the rat among the others—the whole tribe is exterminated. Price, 1 box, postpaid, 50 cts.; wholesale, 1 doz., \$4, f. o. b. Augusta.

CARTWRIGHT'S MANGE CURE

Our guarantee behind every sale. You are the judge; if it does not do all we claim for it under directions and fair trial, your money back on request. Price, per bottle, 50 cts.; 1 doz., \$4.

We also put up Cartwright's Mange Cure in powder form, which can be mailed. This is the only Mange Cure in powder and which can be mailed as put up in the United States.

Price, 1 box, postpaid, 55 cts. Guaranteed or money refunded. This remedy cured all the mangy dogs out of five hundred dogs impounded this season, in Augusta.

Cartwright's Black Tongue Remedy, for Black Tongue and hook-worm in dogs. One package contains symptoms and the complete remedy, including a box of Dog Tonic Pills for convalescence. Ask us for literature. Black Tongue has always been a fatal disease and wrongly treated. This Remedy is a recent discovery and will save thousands of dogs' lives who have been dying of Black Tongue, and thousands of lives, too, of dogs who have been killed for rabies who should have been treated for Black Tongue. Dry form, 1 pkg. postpaid \$1.00.

Cartwright's Dog Soap: the best Dog Soap on the market for washing dogs and keeping the skin and hair in condition and keeping them free of fleas. Indispensable to every dog owner. 1 cake 20c, postpaid 25c; 1 box 3 cakes 60c postpaid.

N. L. WILLETT SEED CO.,

Augusta, Ga.

Manufacturer of

Cartwright's Dog Remedies.



You Can Have a Tulip Bed Like This. (See Page 29)



Narcissus Paper White Grandiflora
grown in Water. (See description Page 30)



**The Massive Spikes of the Hyacinth are
Deliciously Fragrant**

(See description Page 29)

N. L. WILLET SEED CO.
Augusta, Ga.